

Sir Keith Joseph denies bid for Tory leadership as critics mount attack

Keith Joseph denied yesterday that his major speech in Birmingham on Saturday had been intended as a bid for the leadership of the Conservative Party. Such speculation was dismissed, he said.

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The speech, which called for the "remoralization" of Britain, has been widely interpreted, however, as an attempt to swing the party to the right (Our Political Correspondent writes). It has been praised by several backbench Tory MPs.

Speech seen as attempt to swing party to right

George Clark Political Correspondent



Sir Keith Joseph outside his home in Milberry Walk, Chelsea, yesterday.

Joseph said that he was amazed by the speech should have been seen in that light, he had with social problems which he had been talking about for the past four years. To say it has something to do with the leadership was his view, which he will respect; but he said the speech was well-received by many Conservatives.

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Pre-election claim for 107pc may be revived

The TUC's social contract with the Government may come under pressure today from a group of workers whose leaders adopted a moderate stand on wages before the election.

The unions negotiating for a million construction workers will meet the building employers for pay talks that were postponed during the election campaign.

The unions and employers will hold separate meetings this morning and a joint discussion in the afternoon.

The communist-led Building Workers Charter group yesterday published details of an internal document circulated by the National Federation of Building Trades.

The document also points out, however, that the UCATT leadership is in an almost impossible negotiating position.

The charter group yesterday set out a 12-point programme of advance for building workers.

Against such a background the employers are unlikely to do more than listen to the union's argument today and ask for time to reflect.

For the industry, Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, says in a letter to The Times published today that the abolition of price controls would add less than 2 per cent to the retail price index over the next 12 months.

In asking to restrain more of their earnings to finance future investment, private industry was not requesting a Government subsidy from public funds, Mr Adamson says.

Mr Schwarzenbach had himself spoken out against the National Action's proposal, on the grounds that it was both inhuman and impracticable.

Even National Action leaders themselves had earlier sounded the Government on whether the terms of the proposal could be made less rigorous.

Mr Oehen said tonight: "The fact that 34 per cent of voters resisted the opposition campaign and cast 'Yes' votes shows the breadth of the support for us."

Investment bank to aid companies needs at least £1,000m 'as a starter', Mr Lever says

Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and special adviser to the Cabinet on financial affairs, said yesterday that not less than £1,000m should be available "as a starter" for the proposed investment bank which would come to the rescue of firms unable to get medium and long-term fixed interest finance.

"The bank or institution would provide the money through the banking and finance house system and would do so on commercial interest terms, thus replacing the fixed interest market which has dried up owing to inflation," he said.

When I asked him whether there would be any strings attached, he replied: "It would be broadly directed to capital projects and ancillary finance. If people wanted to start a factory, they could go to the bank and could get 15-year money instead of the present choice of either not going ahead with the project or doing it on short-term overdrafts."

Mr Lever said there were sound objections to using short-term money for such projects; a businessman did not mind going through a bad patch if he knew that his borrowing was secure over a proper length of time ahead. It was entirely different if the bank was going to come along in two or three years' time for the money.

Mr Lever said that there was a considerable appetite among merchant banks and other banking institutions for this new institution or "arrangement" (he had used the phrase investment bank as a short way of describing it).

But, unlike the societies, they had a wide variety of functions and were not really organized to do this; they would become confused over their own liquidity ratios and the goals for doing the two kinds of business.

It was wrong to talk about the lending institution getting the "market rate" for the lending, because there was no market rate; the sources of this finance had dried up.

What of the amount involved? "I think you should think in terms of not less than £1,000m as a starter and I am sure that it would be built up over the years to quite a large sum of money," Mr Lever said. If you ask where the money will come from, it will come partly by the replacement of money, which traditionally went into industry, which now gets deposited on a short-term basis somewhere else; it is part of the mechanism for leading credit in the right direction."

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Mr Wilson acts to aid thalidomide children

The Prime Minister is to have urgent consultations with Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to try to solve the income tax difficulties of thalidomide children, which caused much outcry over the weekend.

Mr Wilson is anxious to find some way of getting the children the full benefit of their compensation money. The option seems to be to change the tax law relating to charitable trusts or, what is more likely, to find a device under the law as it stands to avoid the compensation being treated as income taxable at investment income rates.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, who has played a leading part in campaigning for better compensation for thalidomide children, is also to press Mr Healey for emergency legislation to exempt the 400 children from paying income tax on their awards.

The Treasury refused to agree that the children should not lose up to 48 per cent of their compensation in tax.

Mr Ashley received sympathy when he saw Mr Gilbert, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, two months ago. It now appears he received little else. The Treasury has taken the view that tax relief would create "anomalies".

Mr David Mason, a parent who was a prominent and sometimes lonely campaigner in the fight to persuade Distillers Ltd to give the parents more money, said yesterday that he was "back in the fight".

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Concorde flights to S Africa ruled out

British Airways will not be operating services to South Africa with the Concorde super-jet as originally planned, because it is unable to obtain landing rights at Lagos, Nigeria.

But the airline denied yesterday that this would mean that it accepting five Concorde flights has bought one too many. Concorde will be brought into service early in 1976 on the route across the North Atlantic to New York.

The route from London to South Africa would have been ideal for the airliner because much of the traffic comprises businessmen prepared to pay first-class fares.

One stop half way is vital for the Concorde to refuel, and Mr Ross Staiton, chief executive of the overseas division of British Airways, said at the weekend that political difficulties appeared to have ruled this out, at least temporarily.

Concorde 02 left Heathrow yesterday for a "local environment" tour of North and South America. It will visit Gander, Anchorage, Los Angeles, Lima, Bogota, Caracas and Las Palmas before returning to base in France.

Mexico City, Oct. 20.—Concorde arrived here 35 minutes behind schedule on the first leg of its seven-city promotion tour.

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Dowell's Member of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers. When one of the family reaches 20,000 it calls for a celebration. On October 21st Phillips of London holds their 20,000th fine art auction and Dowell's of Edinburgh will celebrate the event with five truly exceptional sales...

HOME NEWS

Small parties to make joint approach on parliamentary changes

By Geoffrey Smith Political Staff The Liberals and the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists will join forces in the new Parliament to press for changes in procedure to provide greater opportunities for the smaller opposition parties...

Ford offer may carry the seeds of discontent

By Our Labour Staff A hurried deal during the climax to the Ford pay negotiations at the end of last week could mar the company's hopes of buying two years of industrial peace with its £88m offer...



Members of the Pickwick Society setting out from the Stone and Faggot public house at Little Yeldham, Essex, yesterday for a drive to Clare, Suffolk, to raise money for charity.

Mr Wilson urged to act on Glasgow strikes

From Our Correspondent Glasgow Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Glasgow, Cethart, has written to the Prime Minister asking him to intervene in the unofficial strikes which are affecting Glasgow...

Glasgow Passenger Transport Executive says that if the demands are met, they will add £8m to the annual wage bill. Meanwhile, Glaswegians continue to have to hear their rubbish because it is not being taken away by cleansing department drivers...

North Atlantic container terminal at Greenock has been closed. Imports are being packed into warehouses and sheds as there are no lorries to take them away. Consequently, factories will start running down production and laying off workers this week...

There is no immediate indication of how many workers will be involved but the Scottish Federation of British Industry said last week that 100,000 jobs could be affected. However, the road haulage drivers' strike committee has made two important concessions. It has agreed to allow newspaper supplies through picket lines today as some newspapers would have had to stop publishing this week...

Farmland prices drop almost a quarter

Farmland prices in England and Wales have fallen by an average of 24 per cent compared with the first half of the year, according to a supplement to Farmhand Market, a review published monthly by Estates Gazette and Farmers Weekly. There is no reason to believe the decline will halt, it says. The review covers more than 17,000 acres sold for a total of some £10m. It shows that between January and June farms were selling for an average of £700 an acre, a fall of 6.6 per cent on last year's figure. Between July and September the figure was £564. In a breakdown of the results for July to September, bare land, or land without farmhouse or buildings, showed a far smaller decline, from £702 to £534 an acre, a fall of 10.5 per cent. In terms of farm size, only the 25-acre to 49-acre group showed an increase in price, in this case 10 per cent. All other groups fell, the decline being particularly marked in larger farms. Those with more than 200 acres averaged £551 an acre between January and June, dropping by 30 per cent during the last quarter to £383. The review says the West Midlands showed only a marginal decline and prices in the eastern region appear to be holding up well, though data was scarce. Wales shows a decline of 35 per cent, from £531 to £341 an acre. With this exception of a slight gain in the Southwest, basic land values have fallen nationally.

New prison planned for Northern Ireland

From Robert Fisk Belfast Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is to announce plans within the next month for another prison to relieve overcrowding in the province's jails. No details of the prison have emerged and the Government has not revealed the site where it is to be built, but planning has been completed and some work is in contract stage. There appears to be no possibility, however, that the Maze prison at Long Kesh, most of which was destroyed in last week's fires, will be closed. Internees and convicted and remanded prisoners at Long Kesh will have to remain there some months. Several are still living under polythene sheeting which has been issued to provide temporary weatherproofing to damaged huts. The new jail, which will help to accommodate some of the 2,500 prisoners in Ulster, will include temporary as well as permanent quarters. Men held without trial under the Emergency Provisions Act may be kept there as well as convicted men. Meanwhile work is going ahead to rebuild Long Kesh on the same plan as before.

There is no sign that Mr Rees intends to make any important move over internment. It is possible that he intended to tell reporters at his cancelled press conference last week that if Lord Gardner, whose commission is examining emergency legislation in Northern Ireland, were to recommend alterations in the legal position of men held without trial, then the Government would back such recommendations to law. Members of the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force, which was illegal until Mr Rees lifted the ban on it last spring, were being at the weekend that they may soon call off their cesspools because of pressure from members to carry out attacks on the Provisional IRA. Sources close to the IRA said that country units of the UVF had become increasingly frustrated at the truce, which was being maintained in spite of the IRA's military campaign. The UVF may be bluffing. It would be 60 to 70 UVF internees to be released by Mr Rees. He has allowed official IRA men out of Long Kesh end the official IRA is also maintaining a truce. There were more demonstrations in Belfast and Londonderry yesterday against internment but after brief confrontations the protesters dispersed peacefully. Men belonging to the Protestant UDA formed human barriers across two roads in Londonderry as Roman Catholics drove in a cavalcade through the Waterside district in an attempt to reach the prison at Magilligan Point, 20 miles away. Troops and policemen stood on the Datterside when the demonstrators arrived. Protesters formed a chain across the road out of the city and police tried to divert the vehicles but the UDA formed another barrier. The organizers of the demonstration said that few of their supporters had got through. Several cars were seen heading for Magilligan afterwards. The protest in Belfast was even more desultory, with 1,000 people, most of them women and children, trying to march to Long Kesh along the MI motorway. They never reached the main road, let alone the prison, for several hundred soldiers in riot gear, supported by the RUC, surrounded parts of the Andersonstown and Suffolk housing estates and prevented the marchers from passing.

Equal education for the sexes to be enforced

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent Sexual discrimination in schools was denying some pupils the opportunity to study certain subjects, Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said on Saturday. All secondary schools would have to carry out a "searching analysis" of the curriculum and all local education authorities would be obliged to provide equal opportunities for boys and girls. Legislation to that end was projected. His remarks follow a report by the School Inspectors, who visited about one tenth of the secondary schools in England and Wales to discover to what extent curricular differences contributed to inequality of opportunity. The report will be published later this year. Mr Prentice told a conference of the Union of Women Teachers that in the inspectors' view the evidence indicated "that curricular differences and customs in schools can end do contribute to inequality of opportunity". They found that differences in nearly all the co-educational schools were based on custom rather than educational considerations. Too often boys and girls were presented at 13 with a "Hobson's choice" of subjects to study two or three years later in the fourth and fifth forms. Preemptive patterns of curriculum effected 27 per cent of mixed schools and there was premature specialization in 28 per cent of all schools. In the fourth and fifth forms boys tended to study physics and chemistry and to have less opportunities in art and music than girls. Mr Prentice said the Government planned to set up an equal opportunities commission to enforce a law making it illegal for employers to discriminate in opportunities for recruitment, training and promotion, on grounds either of sex or marriage. A Bill would make schools, colleges, and universities, as well as local education authorities, responsible for equal education for both sexes. Complaints of discrimination could be settled by the Secretary of State for Education. "The Bill will also preserve the right of the complainant to go to the courts," he said. An exception would be made for the 4,000 single-sex schools in England and Wales. Parents should have the choice of single-sex education although the trend to co-education was expected to continue. Complaints by teachers of discrimination in job opportunities would be dealt with by industrial tribunals.

Mr Powell blames 'pretence' for Ulster unrest

By Our Political Correspondent Mr Enoch Powell, the United Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, denied yesterday that the policy for Northern Ireland which he had propounded during the general election was a recipe for civil war. "What has been a recipe for civil war?" he asked. "It has been a pretence to people who want opposite things that they can each get what they want." He criticized what he called the attempt to impose an inherent authority on Northern Ireland. "The way to peace, which he had argued, was to make it clear that the status of the area as a part of the United Kingdom was determined beyond reasonable prospect of alteration. To leave that question open was a recipe for violence because it gave the terrorist a continuing hold over the minority community. The Catholics could be blackmailed as long as the question remained open. Interviewed in the independent television programme Weekend World, Mr Powell was asked whether he was aware that there were many politicians in Northern Ireland who disagreed with his views. "I do not find anyone who thinks that Northern Ireland can both belong to the United Kingdom and belong to the Irish Republic at the same time," he said. A precondition for getting political cooperation on the ground was that it should be made clear that Northern Ireland was going to remain a part of the United Kingdom. Once that was clear, the people would settle down and make the best of living in Northern Ireland. Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday that in Northern Ireland there were three dimensions: the Northern Ireland dimension, the all-Irish dimension, and the British dimension. "It can never be a question of the Congo situation there," he said. "The people of Britain have a voice in the affairs of Ulster. We are not prepared to put the lives of soldiers in risk for political moves that the ground would regard as weakness." Mr Rees, who was addressing National Union of Mineworkers colliery officials at Whitley Bay, said that as preparations were made for elections to a convention of Northern Ireland, to enable them to put their ideas to Westminster, those who set out to wreck the convention would have much to answer for.

MPs appeal for Clay Cross mel

Mr Tom Swain, Labour MP for Derbyshire, North-East, written to the Prime Minister asking him to introduce a clause in the Housing Bill to remove £27,000 surplus on the 11 former Clay Cross council houses which refused to implement the Housing Act. He also wants the ban on venting them from taking in civic affairs to be lifted immediately.

'Protect divers' plea

The accident death rate of North Sea search divers is nine a month, Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston Upon Hull, East, said yesterday. He wants legislation introduced immediately to give the divers greater protection.

Liverpool radio opens

The Merseyside commercial radio station, 194 Radio City, at Liverpool, was due to start transmissions at 6 am today.

600 Territorial soldiers pass a stiff 'call-up' test

From John Charters Holcombe Moor, Lancs More than 600 Territorial soldiers from units in the North-west of England have just completed one of the stiffest tests of their capacity for rapid mobilization since the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve was expanded by 10,000 more three years ago. The two home defence battalions which will be the only troops available in the region in the event of a major emergency have, successfully as far as one could judge, defended a series of key targets spread over 200 miles between the Scottish and North Wales borders. Senior officers observing the exercises, which included the GOC North West District, Major-General North McQueen, and his deputy, Brigadier Roy Birkett, expressed themselves well satisfied with the speed of

the battalion's mobilization. They were "called up" at 7 pm on Friday night, and most units were ready to move three hours later. The two major units involved were the 2nd Battalion, The Lancastrian Volunteers and the Duke of Lancaster's own Yeomanry, which were raised in the latter case (reconstituted) in 1971 after the Conservative Government partially reversed the former Labour Government's decision of 1966 to reduce the reserve Army to units earmarked for service in Nato formations on the Continent. Both units work on a shoestring scale of vehicles, radios and regular Army instructors supported themselves capable of mobilizing more than 150 men each, on a purely voluntary basis and with some particularly hostile weather as a deterrent to anyone choosing to spend his spare time in a slit trench or

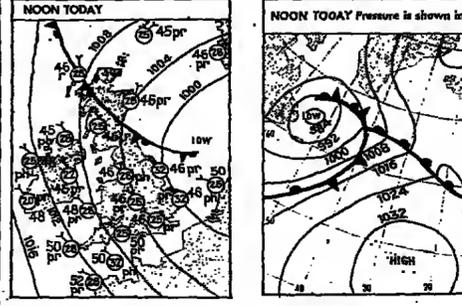
belly-crawling over moorland, and of putting themselves in the right place at the right time. The soldiers, most of them very young, some Army Cadet Force teenagers on attachment, displayed the sort of cheerfulness against adversity which those familiar with the reserve forces have come to accept, with undiminished astonishment, as normal, even in the austere years of 1974. A senior warrant officer was asked the loaded question whether he would be prepared to take his soldiers in Ulster (of which he has had much experience) that very night. He replied: "Yes, I would be quite happy to take the soldiers, but I am not quite so sure about the management." This reply pointed to an acute shortage of competent junior and middle rank officers of the right age and physical fitness. The second Lancastrians are 1 officers short out of a modest

establishment of 30. The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, with a long and glorious cavalry and armoured corps background, is markedly better off, and is shortly to make a little military history by having as its junior colonel a young officer who joined as a cadet in 1961. The key to this problem, which is particularly acute for reserve units in industrial areas, seems to lie in the University Training Corps. This is the main source of most young officers who have come into the TA/RV recently and the 2nd Lancastrians were considerably cheered by rubbing shoulders by accident with a detachment from Liverpool University OTC, which is no worse than 150 strong, and where a working relationship has even been built up between some of the more extreme political societies and those students who at weekends wear her Majesty's uniform.

Change of mind on pay deal, Mr Gormley says

By Our Labour Staff Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday called for an end to time wasting by members of the union executive over negotiations with the National Coal Board for a productivity scheme. He told a union weekend school at Whitley Bay, Northumberland, that people who had said in June and July that it was impossible to have a national agreement now thought it was the only way. Some of these people changed their minds from July to September and we wasted months after month. If we get an agreement, I do not know whether the lads will accept it or not, but I am willing to ask them to give some sort of scheme a trial.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 7:34 am, Sun sets: 5:56 pm, Moon rises: 1:41 pm, Moon sets: 10:17 pm. First quarter: October 23. Lighting up: 6.26 pm to 7.6 am. High water: London Bridge, 5.58 am, 5.6m (21.6ft); 6.25 pm, 5.6m (21.6ft). Avonmouth, 11.20 am, 11.5m (37.6ft); 11.35 pm, 10.9m (35.6ft). Dover, 3.2 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 3.30 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Hull, 10.26 am, 6.3m (20.8ft); 10.29 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft). Liverpool, 3.22 am, 7.6m (24.8ft); 3.41 pm, 7.7m (25.1ft). Area forecasts: London, SE England, East Angles: Sunny periods, scattered showers; chance of longer periods of rain later; wind N, fresh, cold, max temp 10°C (50°F). England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Sunny periods, scattered showers; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F). Central S and NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, E, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Cloudy, rain at times; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 9°C (48°F). NW England, Lake District, SW Scotland: Sunny periods, scattered showers; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F). Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Caithness, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times; wind NE, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F). WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

High legal costs 'a reproach to system'

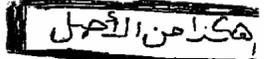
From Marcel Berlioz Legal Correspondent Harrogate The "mammoth and terrifying" legal costs which Mr Paul Foot had been ordered to pay for being in contempt of court was a reproach on the legal system, Lord Goodman said in Harrogate yesterday. Speaking in a debate at the Law Society's annual conference, Lord Goodman proposed fusing the professional barrister and solicitor to speed legal work and reduce costs. He said Mr Foot had been fined £350, but the costs he would have to pay had been estimated at £7,500. "Who would embark on litigation, confronted with possibilities of paying these amounts? How often have proposals been made into our offices and been told that it was impossible to assert a valid claim, let alone a claim about which there was some element of doubt, because of the costs?" Lord Goodman said. "What a reproach on the legal system that we have costed it out of use, that it is too expensive for a great number of people to resort to." Lord Goodman said he blamed barristers, who, he said, showed "Olympian disdain" for the costs of litigation. "Fusion, he suggested, would reduce much of the inordinate delay in the legal system. I try to speed the present system required a miracle effort. We accept a remedy which would be regarded as a cure in a community's snail."

High legal costs 'a reproach to system'

By adopting the "minimal and trivial" reform of fusing the two branches of the profession, he said, "we shall remove the cause of my heartbreak and misery attributable to our legal structure." He also urged the Chancellor, speaking at a conference on Saturday, to reject proposals for creating a national body to centralise legal services aimed at bringing law to the poor. He envisaged greater success in continuing partnership between the Government, professional bodies, individual practitioners, and voluntary organizations. He believed the legal profession should remain independent. However, lawyers, he said, had no grounds for being exempt from the provisions of the law. Legal services needed to be further developed and extended. He called for a structure and fresh approach by lawyers to the provision of legal services. He urged more duty hours schemes, where solicitors attended criminal courts on a rota basis to advise and represent unrepresented defendants, especially in London. More liaison between solicitors and Citizens Advice Bureaux and other welfare agencies.

High legal costs 'a reproach to system'

London: Temp: max 7.8, min 1.4 (52°F); max 7.0, min 1.0 (45°F). Humidity: 77 per cent. Rain: 24.7 mm, 7.2hr. Barometer: max level, 7 pm, 1,002.5 mb falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in. N Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, occasional showers; wind N or NW, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F). Outlook for tomorrow: Wednesday: Continuing mild with showers or periods of rain. Saturday: London: Temp: max 7.8, min 1.4 (52°F); max 7.0, min 1.0 (45°F). Humidity: 77 per cent. Rain: 24.7 mm, 7.2hr. Barometer: max level, 7 pm, 1,002.5 mb falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in. Published daily except Sundays, Bank Holidays and Christmas Day. For more weather news, see page 2. Forecast for tomorrow: Wednesday: Continuing mild with showers or periods of rain. Saturday: London: Temp: max 7.8, min 1.4 (52°F); max 7.0, min 1.0 (45°F). Humidity: 77 per cent. Rain: 24.7 mm, 7.2hr. Barometer: max level, 7 pm, 1,002.5 mb falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.



HOME NEWS

Joseph view of birth control provokes angry denunciations

Christopher Walker
Reactions to Sir Keith's Birmingham speech on Sunday ranged from a title and bitter denunciation to a statement by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, that it was a cause for rejoicing.
Mr Frank Field, director of Child Poverty Action Group, said statistics were used by Sir Keith as part of his argument for birth control, said the dow Home Secretary had only misrepresented so much in the group's journal, wrote, and an official comment should be made about it.
Mr Field said: "In his speech Sir Keith implies that article claimed that the poor are the least fitted to be parents. This is absolutely not true and not a judgment that we should be making about the poor. The speech is very disturbing in that it implies to cast the poor as the ones who are undermining the country. For a nation which has usually fought against such a view, it is worrying that any attempt should be made to flog egos."



Mr Frank Field: "The speech is deeply disturbing."

"How has he the audacity to say: 'I want to be your leader because I have been fortunate enough to get an education you didn't get, because I have special qualifications and because I have been lucky enough, and therefore my wife can have kids and no one else?' It is a debauchery of the political system we have in Britain that people like that can come forward with ideas like that.
Mr Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, described the speech as hypocritical. "Sir Keith Joseph pontificates about improving moral standards but you need to spread social justice, better housing, and employment opportunities as a basis for basic improvement and on that Sir Keith, and the government he is associated with, stand absolutely condemned," he said.
Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, said: "There are two things I am not clear about in this speech. The first is whether he is going to employ veterinary surgeons to blow the contraceptive pill down the throats of the deserving poor; and how soon he is going to introduce thought police. He has quoted Orwell and this speech is like 1984."

Sir Keith calls for 'remoralization' and reassertion of civilized values

The following is the text issued by Conservative Central Office of the speech made in Birmingham on Saturday by Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary:
In the wartime army, they used to tell the story, apocryphal I am sure, about the regular army officer at the end of the First World War saying "thank goodness, now the war is over we can get back to real soldiering".
In the same way, some of us will be tempted to say, "now the election is over, we can get back to real politics, Tory politics".
Perhaps I should explain. I mean "politics" instead of an exclusive diet of economics, and I mean Tory politics, all the things we Tories stand for and have stood for long before socialists came on the scene. Yes, we have to get economics back into government, as one aspect of politics is important but never really the main thing. This may be a useful point to make, because it is the current intellectual fashions which have wrought so much havoc in this country.
During the election, discussion focused almost exclusively on economics; and we lost the election. We were these two facts connected? I don't think so. The voter has faced three parties all of whom claimed that they had the secret of fighting inflation, of achieving economic growth, of keeping down prices and providing benefits. This was the classic auction in which labour was bound to outbid us, because they are quite unimpaired in grossing the earth.
Over the years, this auction has raised expectations which cannot be satisfied, generated grievances and disappointments. For bringing wellbeing, this "economic first" approach has aggravated unhappiness and social conflict, as well as over-straining the whole economic system to what is little beginning to seize up.
Would it not be better to approach the public, who know that the economy is not everything, as whole men rather than economic men? Should we not deal with matters which concern the nation: respect for the individual, the welfare of young people, the state of family life, the moral welfare of all the people, cultural values, self-discipline or its lack, national defence, and the national life? These are at the centre of the public's concern.
The economic situation is not an independent variable; it reflects the state of political life, the degree to which people are aware of realities, and the climate of opinion. You will only have a healthy economy in a sound body politic.
In the same way, our Tory approach to economics as a party, as a tradition, reflects our total approach to life and society. Our approach emphasizes liberties, decentralized power, individual responsibility and interdependence. It differs substantially from that of socialists, who are talking about people who happen to vote socialist, but the active socialist members and the socialists in intellectual life have shaped current fashions regarding the economy, education, the arts, social welfare, the family.
And the opposite of socialist is not capitalism, but wider than any class. It grew up in the first place out of concern for liberties, traditions and morals, and evolved a good deal in the past three centuries yet it has retained its essential character; its area of concern is the whole of public life, and it has never been a matter of public interest, down to the treatment of every man, woman and child.
When we oppose nationalization

and increased state control over economic life—or at least I hope we oppose them—we do not take this stand out of concern for the interests of a class of owners (and ownership is increasingly widespread) but because excessive state control and ownership limits the liberties of all citizens as well as leading to impoverishment.
When we oppose the imposition of a uniform state monopoly over education, it is not for the sake of privilege but, on the contrary, in order that the area of choice be widened and made available to more citizens, that the talented children of the poor may have the best education in the employment best suited to them. We are opposed to using children as guinea pigs for spare parts for social engineers.
When we are opposed to any policy that denies to parents the right to choose the content of their children's education if they so choose.
Our view of ourselves as a national party has always been based on what the nation has in common, notwithstanding the many distinctions between its members. We would like to do so. We do not believe that national unity implies homogeneity.
The aspect of the Tory approach which I wish to discuss here tonight relates to the family and to the best use of their talents or health, our nation can be utterly ruined, whatever economic policies we might try to follow. For economic progress, so are the attitude towards work, thrift, ethics, public spirit.
It is not the least interpretation of Rousseau's concept of the noble savage that teaches that man, left to himself, is innocent and good, and will widely held view that men and women are born with a capacity for good and evil, to make the best use of their talents or to waste them; and that upon our early upbringing—the standards and the self-discipline to which we are brought in school and then at home—much of our whole future depends.
It is not the least and evil, such strict self-discipline and standards have been out of favour since the war with the new emphasis on the individual, and the permissive society and at the same time the collectivized society. At first sight this paradoxical situation is inexplicable. Why should people who believe in strict state control over economic life, who disavow private enterprise, who favour education, private pension schemes, private medicine, so strongly favour what they call permissiveness in social life? How can those who claim to oppose the exploitation of man by man and what they call commercialism should favour the commercial exploitation of man by man?
Or why, you may ask, should those of us who favour private property and free enterprise in economic spheres show concern or what our new establishment would call the "liberation from outworn conventions" in social matters?
There is no inconsistency; it all fits into an underlying pattern. The socialist method would take away from the family and its members the responsibilities which give it cohesion. Parents are being divested of their duty to provide for their family economically, of their responsibility for education, health, upbringing, morality, advice and guidance, of saving for old age, for housing. When you take responsibility away from a family, you make them responsible. Hand in hand with this you break down traditional morals, the framework of behaviour, concepts of right and wrong. It is easier

to subvert the social framework and replace it by their new moonlit edifice.
Look at the results of this new Utopia. We were taught that crime, violence, wife-beating, child-beating were the result of poverty; abolish poverty, and they would disappear. Well, we may have been naive to believe it since, when you look back, some of man's most sublime moral achievements took place against the background of great economic stringency. But at least we acted in good faith.
By now, we are in a position to test all these fine theories in the light of experience. Has any one of them stood the test?
Patriotism, national pride have been denigrated... but no one can love mankind if he does not love his own countrymen.
Real incomes per head have risen beyond what anyone dreamed of a generation back; so have our great Tory reformers Robert Truacy, so also have delinquency, truancy, vandalism, bohemianism, illiteracy, decline in educational standards. Some secondary schools in our cities are dominated by gangs operating extortion rackets against small children. Teenage pregnancy is rising; so are drunkenness, sexual offences and crimes of sadism. For the first time in a century and a half, since the great Tory reformer Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police, areas of our cities are becoming unsafe for peaceful citizens by night, and even some by day.
The decline is spreading. We know that some universities have been constrained to lower their standards for entrants from comprehensive, discriminating against the more talented because they come from grammar or independent schools. We see how the demand for absolute equality turns into the new inequality.
In the universities, which should be sanctuaries for the pursuit of truth, the bully-boys of the left have been giving us a foretaste of what left-wing dictatorship would endeavour to achieve, actively cheered on by the casistry of some members of the university staff, cuckoos in our democratic nest, and by the gullibility of others, by the apathy of many and, I must add, by moral cowardice in public life.
And since these universities are financed mainly by the taxpayer, only a minority of whom will have had access to them, it is the right of the public to pass judgment on how its money is spent. Whatever we may have thought 15 years or so back, it is our right and duty to question, in the light of experience, the rapid expansion of the universities, and the belief that by increasing the number of undergraduates we necessarily multiply the benefit either to the young people concerned or to the nation.
I remain a passionate advocate of education; but blind partisanship is the worst enemy of a cause, if equality in education is sought at the expense of quality, how can the poisonous created help but filter down?
When young people are taken away from their home milieu, in late adolescence, crowded to gether in age groups, with diminished parental and, indeed, adult influence, and without the

Support for speech from backbench Tory MPs

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday that Sir Keith did not understand the ordinary people of today. Mr Rees, speaking as a fellow Leeds MP of Sir Keith, said at Whitley Bay:
"Obviously does not understand our people and how we live, and for his views are popular in the early nineteenth century, when they used to say that the poor were different from the rich and should be put in workhouses, one for women and one for men so that they would not breed."
Mrs Castle, Sir Keith's successor as Secretary of State for Social Services, said she was not prepared to comment on the speech, at least until she had seen the whole text.
Mr William Price, Parliamentary Secretary to the Privy Council Office, accused Sir Keith of "trying to ride to the top of the Conservative Party on the backs of the poor, the unemployed, the low intelligent and unemployed".
He added: "This was the most despicable speech since Enoch Powell and his 'rivers of blood' outburst. If he does not scare the wits out of Tory MPs who have to select the next leader, he has done a very good thing. Several Conservative members rallied to Sir Keith's side, however. Mrs Jill Knight, MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, who was with Sir Keith on the platform on Saturday night, told him she had shown us the way, I know it is only the beginning and you will continue to show us the way."
Further support came from Mr Rowald Bell, MP for Beaconsfield, and Mr Jobo Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge. Mr Stokes said: "It is time the Tory party spoke up for the decencies of family life, on which the whole of our civilization depends."
Mr Robert McCrindle, MP for Brentwood, said: "It is clear that Sir Keith is attempting to redefine Conservatism and to provide a pattern of leadership which has been lacking as we have been drifting into moral and economic crisis. The intellectual lead into the new Conservatism which Sir Keith is providing will be welcomed by many."

'Naive mistake' to include birth control comments

Continued from page 1
one which we do not fully understand, but I did come to the conclusion that there was a cycle process at work, and children who do not get any guidance on how to behave from their parents suffer from emotional starvation which can continue from generation to generation. I believe passionately that children must have the stability and continuity provided by love, care and firmness."
Sir Keith laughed off a suggestion that perhaps the content and timing of his speech represented a bid for the leadership of the Conservative Party. "Of course it was not," he said. "It would, anyway, be a very clumsy way to go about it, don't you think?"
He had made a call for the Conservative Party to argue against the permissive society and to make its voice heard. It should not necessarily take the lead but it should become the main arguer against the way society was going.
He said: "I think in the past that those who disagree have not spoken up, perhaps because they have been too frightened of being

social disciplines which the need to earn a living impose, is it surprising that their late-adolescent rebelliousness should feed on itself, and seek ideological rationalization? Left-wing ideology is so convenient for this purpose: it requires little knowledge and less analytical thought, just a compendium of all-purpose phraseology.
No doubt many will grow out of it when they leave for the world, but not all. Some will carry on an extended adolescence as teachers in schools and in polytechnics and in universities, helped by the like-minded, where they will cooperate with the left-wing gangs.
But worse still is the effect of these winds of change in the schools, particularly in poorer districts among less fitted children, and in social work. Some abuse their power and authority to urge or condone anti-social behaviour either on political grounds—against an "unjust society", against "authority"—or as "liberation" from the traditional of the outmoded family. But what has been the result? Drugs, drunkenness, teenage pregnancies, would not bear their fellow English names, but now called by new names, but basically vagrancy. None of these phenomena is at all modern, or liberating, or the very essence of freedom, which begins with self-discipline.
The facile rhetoric of absolute liberty has become a cover for irresponsibility; instant social protest an excuse for anti-social behaviour.
The old virtues of patriotism and national pride have been denigrated in the name of internationalism, love of all our fellow men. But no one can love mankind if he does not love his own countrymen.
It was the radical socialist writer and journalist, the late George Orwell, who described the left-wing forces that think them the fighting back on issues which will decide the nation's future far more than economic, however important it remains. And I welcome the opportunity to express my admiration for another brave woman on her by her enemies. She has mobilized and given fresh heart to many who see where this current fashion is leading. Her book, Who Does She Think She Is? took its title from the outraged cry of an acolyte of the new hierarchy, who asked how an unknown woman dare speak against the BBC, the educators and false shegders.
We too can take courage from her, and dedicate ourselves to fighting back on issues which will decide the nation's future far more than economic, however important it remains. And I welcome the opportunity to express my admiration for another brave woman on her by her enemies. She has mobilized and given fresh heart to many who see where this current fashion is leading. Her book, Who Does She Think She Is? took its title from the outraged cry of an acolyte of the new hierarchy, who asked how an unknown woman dare speak against the BBC, the educators and false shegders.
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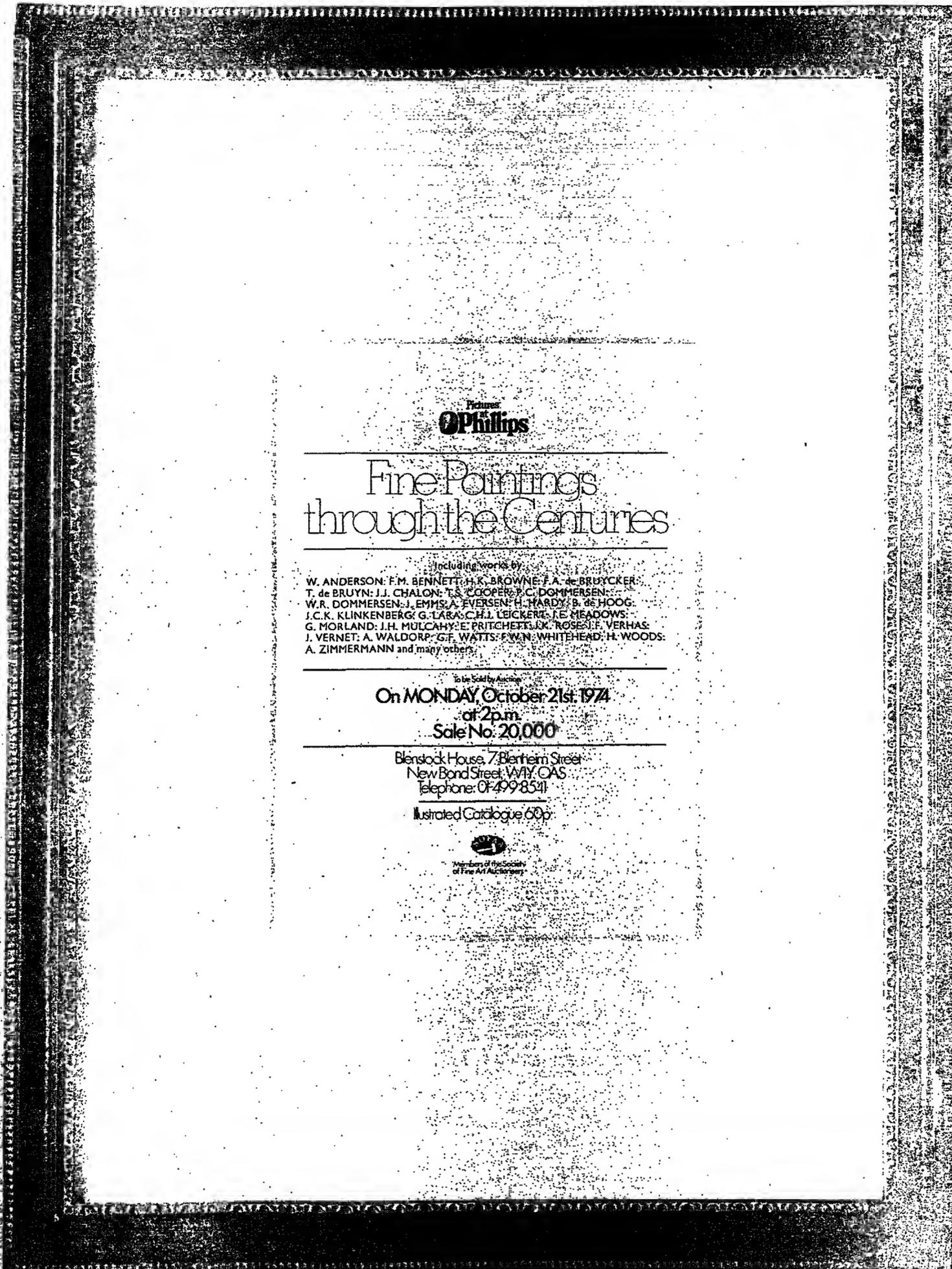
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HOME NEWS

Big advance towards widespread use of battery-driven cars

By Michael Bailey Transport Correspondent Battery-driven buses, vans, cars and even trains are expected to be operating in Britain in large numbers within 10 years...

Talks today on holdup of letters in London

By Raymond Perman Labour Staff Talks are to begin today between the Post Office and the Union of Post Office Workers...

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Communists hold first legal congress in Portugal since 1923

From Jose Sbercliff Lisbon, Oct 20 More than 4,000 people crowded Lisbon's Sports Palace today for the opening of the first legal Communist Party congress in Portugal since 1923...



The Duke of Edinburgh, who is visiting Canada and the United States, went backstage in New York on Saturday to meet Carol Channing after her performance in "Lorelei".

Candidates battle against apathy in Vermont's autumnal glory

From Peter Stafford Barre, Vermont, Oct 20 Vermont has not elected a Democrat to the United States Senate since the Civil War over 100 years ago...

Firework safety group predicts shop sales ban

The sale of fireworks in shops would be banned within the next 12 months, Mr Noel Tobin, director of the National Campaign for Firework Reform, predicted yesterday.

Aids for disabled may be wasted, invalid says

By John Roper Medical Reporter If disabled people are not properly and professionally assessed aids provided for them may be useless or even harmful...

Socialist request weakens Fanfani prospects

From Peter Nichols Rome, Oct 20 Senator Amintore Fanfani's chance of forming a government looked slimmer this week than at any time since he reluctantly agreed to make the attempt a week ago.

Mr Ford prepared to release any Nixon tapes

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 20 President Ford now says he would be delighted to make public any taped conversations he had with former President Nixon...

Grain deal gives a boost to trade with Russia

From Frank Vogl US Economics Correspondent Washington, Oct 20 A thaw is developing in Soviet-American trade relations, with the announcement in Washington of the sale of 2,200,000 tons of grain to the Soviet Union...

Oxfam doesn't like giving food to the hungry.

We'd sooner help them grow it. For example, seven years of drought on the southern edge of the Sahara have destroyed the way of life of the Tuareg herdsmen, forcing thousands into the towns to queue for relief food.

Description of cruiser changed by Navy

By Our Defence Correspondent The Royal Navy has changed the description of HMS Invincible, which is now being built at Barrow-in-Furness, from a "through-deck cruiser" to an "anti-submarine cruiser" to help it get through the defence review.

Police seize 'lost' sculpture by Michelangelo

Chiasso, Oct 20—Police have seized a Michelangelo sculpture, believed worth more than 4m Swiss francs (about £570,000), which was deposited in a bank here after disappearing from an Italian museum, police reported yesterday.

ANC reaffirms confidence in leadership

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Oct 20 Bishop Abel Muzorewa was reaffirmed today as leader of the African National Council (ANC) in the wake of a speech in which he said that, after his abortive settlement talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, the ship would be forced to step down.

A donation form for Oxfam. It includes fields for name, address, and amount, along with a section for contact information and a small Oxfam logo at the bottom.

Four saved from sinking vessel

Newhaven lifeboatmen rescued four men from a fishing vessel off Seaford Head last night. The vessel, the Jean B, broke down on passage from Ramsgate to Fleetwood and sank minutes after the rescue.

Sugar price in balance at EEC talks

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, Oct 20 Future shop prices of sugar, pork, chicken and eggs may be affected by a one-day meeting of European Community ministers of agriculture in Luxembourg tomorrow.

Jaworski hint of election fund prosecutions

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 20 Mr Leon Jaworski, the outgoing special Watergate prosecutor, today discreetly foreshadowed prosecution of "recipients" of illegal election campaign contributions. He reminded that some 16 corporations and individual donors had been prosecuted, Mr Jaworski agreed in a televised interview that such action was warranted would be taken. In his view recipients were as "culpable" as donors.

VERSEAS

Mr Rockefeller gives details of is £10m personal donations on which tax exemption was claimed

Fred Emory Nelson, Oct 20. Rockefeller has given up his weekend admission that he owes more than £400,000 in reassessed gift taxes for the past five years with publication of his annual donations to institutions and charities over the past year.

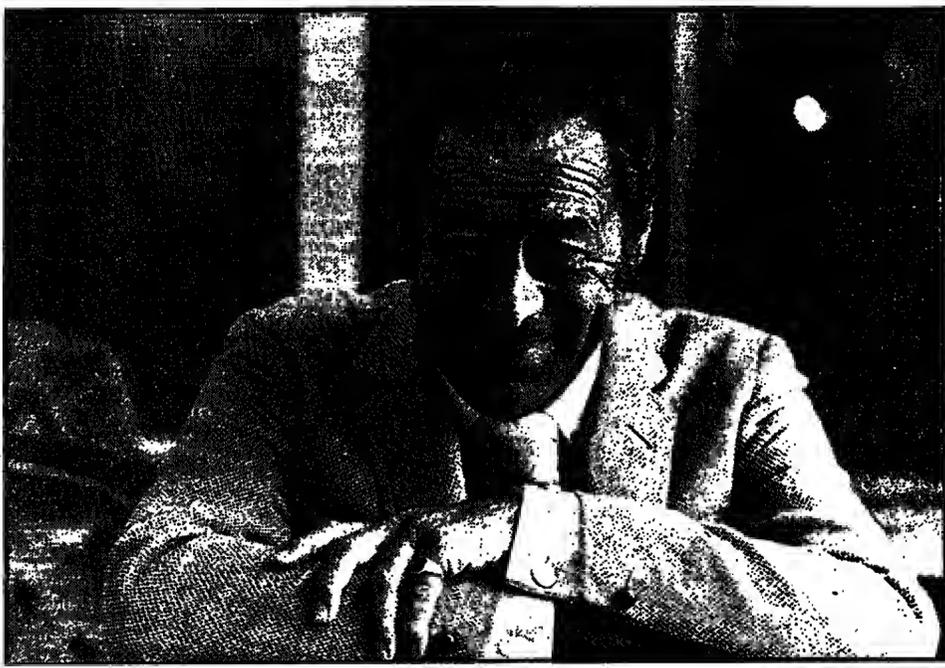
interest in anything that I've done or that's come out of me insisted yesterday in New York. President Ford, on the stump in South Carolina, professed he still has complete faith in Governor Rockefeller's integrity.

years and independent tax experts are expressing surprise that the Rockefeller accountants could make such a slip. Mr Rockefeller did not offer an explanation why his gift taxes were increased in the reassessment. It is speculated that this turns on the controversial \$550,000 he gave to Dr William Roman, chairman of the New York and New Jersey Port Authority.

Anti-Thieu rallies spread in Vietnam

Saigon, Oct 20.—Anti-Government rallies spread in South Vietnam's cities today. In Saigon a jeep was overturned and set on fire when plainclothes police in loud-speakers vans tried to drown speeches calling for the removal of President Thieu.

Putting 50 years on stage in perspective



Photograph by Bryan Wharton

This week, to mark his half-century on the stage, Rex Harrison publishes his autobiography, called simply Rex (Macmillan, £3.50) it is, like the man himself, crisp, elegant and a little chilly. It traces, without ever fully explaining, one of the most remarkable careers of all contemporary British actors; remarkable because it was built, and is still running on, foundations of charm and style which were laid down by Hawtrey and du Maurier before the First World War and of which Harrison is unquestionably the last surviving star exponent.

of applause and because he could think of nothing else he could possibly do with his life. At the Liverpool Playhouse, on May 30, 1924, he started to work on a career which has been a perpetual con-juring trick from that day to this. For although born into the age of the gentleman actors, the clubmen who followed Hawtrey and du Maurier into the West End and Aubrey Smith and Nigel Bruce into Hollywood, he was not a natural charmer. Instead he was a hard-working, deeply painstaking man who dedicated an intense amount of effort to the business of making his acting look effortless.

no longer painful ones—I wouldn't have missed a moment of the life we shared and that's why I've described it all in the book. Other people now find it more painful to read than I do. The other sequence of the book which might have been expected to bring back painful memories is the one involving Carole Landis, an actress and close friend of Harrison's who killed herself while they were both in Hollywood in 1948.

ath sentence killer of President's wife

ul, Oct 20.—Mun Se, convicted of fatally killing the wife of President Chung Hoo and a teenage girl while attempting to be President himself, was hanged today by hanging.

Chile confused over prisoner exchange

From Our Correspondent Santiago, Oct 20. A senior official of the Chilean Foreign Ministry confirmed to me today that "in spite of denials from Moscow that the Russians would accept the exchange of political prisoners requested by General Pinochet on September 11, we believe that the Soviet Union will agree, and that the exchange could be arranged this week."

Almeyda, the Under-Secretary of Home Affairs, Señor Daniel Vergara, the Dean of the Technical University, Señor Enrique Kirger and the Radical Party Senators Anselmo Sule and Carlos Morales.

Claudio Collados. Asked about his trip, he said it was "a mere coincidence" and refused to say more. News agencies and diplomats to Santiago are sceptical about reports in Chilean newspapers that Russia has agreed to an exchange.

ar of confrontation over ick student protest

Michael Knipe African police are ed to take tough action eek unless black univer- students call off their y-old protest demonstra- x the University of the n northern Transvaal.

A tree named Charlie will recall the Prince's visit

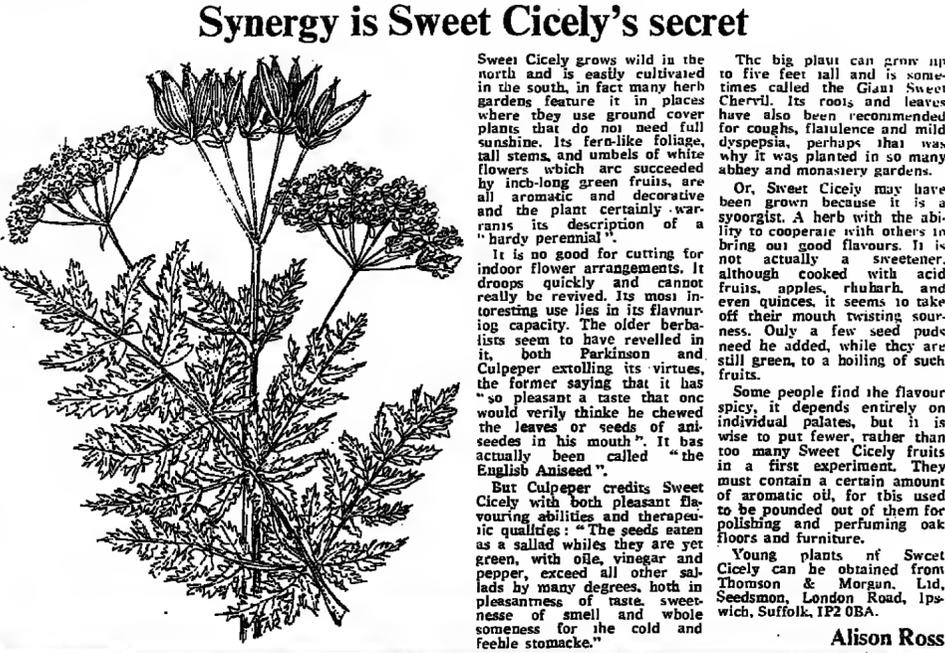
From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct 20. The last official engagement for the Prince of Wales on his tour of New South Wales was a visit to the Prince of Wales hospital at Randwick yesterday. Among other functions, he planted a tree in the quadrangle.

Baluchistan rebellion 'crumbles'

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Oct 20. Since May of last year, a total of 385 people were killed during anti-insurgency operations in Baluchistan. The Pakistan Government, in a White Paper, says that the number of casualties was made up of 144 members of its own forces and 241 "hostiles".

Synergy is Sweet Cicely's secret

Sweet Cicely grows wild in the north and is easily cultivated in the south, in fact many herb gardens feature it in places where they use ground cover plants that do not need full sunshine. Its fern-like foliage, tall stems, and umbels of white flowers which are succeeded by inch-long green fruits, are ornamental and decorative and the plant certainly warms its description of a "hardy perennial".



driver killed ng to e passengers

Our Correspondent, Oct 20. us carrying 40 girls and urents to a gymkhana to- ent out of control down ep main street of Heidel- Melbourne suburb, and d into a tree. The driver lled and several of the gors were seriously I.

Muslims die Philippines

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Alison Ross

هكمان الأهل

amaraan struggles through heavy rough for victory

Pierra Guillot... Racing Correspondent... Surprise to see an outsider win. Bloeus, who had run second in the final furlong to take the lead...

First chapter closes on Crepello story

By Michael Phillips... In the regrettable absence of Alex France the Champion Stakes was won by Giacomo in Newmarket on Saturday...

Australia, as well as England, have their problems and Lillee's form is their biggest Series may turn on one man's fitness

By John Woodcock... Off to Australia today, to defend the MCC title... The fact that nothing much is being given for their chances...



The manager and captain, Bedser (left) must accept that times have changed. Denness (right) has to overcome a natural reserve.

Just what the pitches will be like no one can yet be sure. The chances are that they will be slow the first time round, but getting faster as the season goes on...

chester programme

Table listing race results for Chester, including Adcock Stakes (2-y-o) and Erica Plate (2-y-o fillies).

Edinburgh programme

Table listing race results for Edinburgh, including Portobello Handicap (2877 ft) and Grange Handicap (4437 ft).

Rugby Union

By Peter West... marked improvement after a barrowing start. Two men flopped out...

Tonga improve play under a Welshman's influence

By Peter West... marked improvement after a barrowing start. Two men flopped out...

Fontwell Park programme

Table listing race results for Fontwell Park, including NHAM Steeplechase and Hurdle.

Edinburgh selections

Table listing race selections for Edinburgh, including 2.00 Portobello Handicap and 3.00 Grange Handicap.

The Blackheath method for further success

By Richard Streeton... Pendulums may have stopped swinging wildly in politics but happily in club rugby they seldom stop...

Light forwards a problem for Cambridge

By Gordon Allan... Cardiff's forwards were better than Cambridge's in the first half...

Fontwell Park selections

Table listing race selections for Fontwell Park, including 2.00 Bosham Steeplechase and 4.30 Eastgate Hurdle.

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Oxford show virtues among their vices

By Michael Hardy... It was had lucky for Oxford University meeting the new Richmond in their first important outing...

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, 240 1911 night & Wed. 7.30... THE ROYAL BALLET, 240 1911 night & Wed. 7.30...

THEATRES

PALLADIUM, 237 2368... LARRY GRAYSON... THE DANIELA LUE SHOW...

CONCERTS

AL FESTIVAL MALL, Tonight at 8... SNAPE MALTINGS... THE NATIONAL OPERA...

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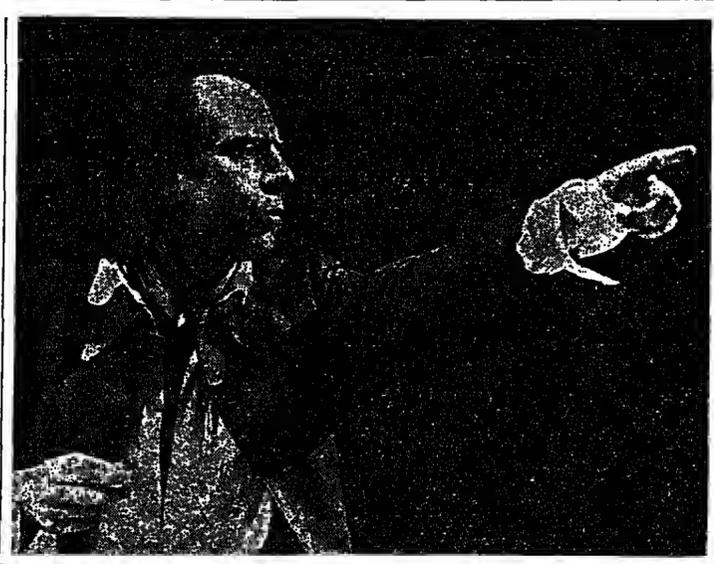
THEATRES

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THE ARTS

Comedy by G H Lewes

Pidocury Festival Theatre's twenty-fifth anniversary season next year will run from April 26 to October 4. The opening production will be The Game of Speculation...



Karlheinz Stockhausen (above) arrives in London this week to conduct the first English performance of "Inori" at the Coliseum on Wednesday. Gloria Davy (soprano) and the Sidwestfunk Symphony Orchestra come with him.

CINEMAS

STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus, 487 4300... THE THREE MUSKETEERS... THE GREAT ESCAPE...

EXHIBITIONS

MOTOR SHOW '74, Earls Court, until 20th October... THE GREAT ESCAPE... THE THREE MUSKETEERS...

ART EXHIBITIONS

ACNIM MOBILIER LTD., 8 Grosvenor... THE GREAT ESCAPE... THE THREE MUSKETEERS...

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Omibus BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe Omibus opened what promises to be a lively new season with a cheering item on Samuel Goldwyn...

La Bohème Covent Garden

William Mann The Royal Opera began its new season on Friday night (when the National Anthem, reminding us that The Ring was hors saison) with the first revival of Puccini's lovely opera...

Murray Perahia Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell If anyone had told Chopin that London, a city he scarcely knew and rather disliked, would accord him a government reception...

NPO/Andrew Davis Festival Hall

Stephen Walsh Perhaps the merest trace of whimsy accompanied the New Philharmonia's compilation of a typical overture-concerto-symphony programme...

Revolutionary trail Louis and Antoinette

By Vincent Cronin (Collins, £4.75) Vincent Cronin chooses to hat on a very well-worn patch. Yet the details of his story have a certain charm...

Wound-licking drama Comrades The Place

Irving Wardle "Sbn hit mo" remarked a dejected friend of mine "but look, I've written a poem about it." It was a dreadful poem...

Ike and Tina Turner Hammersmith Odeon

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The non-violent challenge to the power of Mrs Gandhi

Events are building up to the kind of confrontation between moral principle and administrative power in India that seemed to have gone out with the Raj—the era in which Mahatma Gandhi took on the British Empire personified by the Viceroy. Today's protagonists are Mrs Indira Gandhi (no kin to the Mahatma), Prime Minister for the past eight years and with no political rival in sight, and Jayaprakash Narayan, an aging follower of the other Gandhi, who may have become Prime Minister himself if he had not quit party politics 20 years ago in despair of finding a real solution to India's poverty and the resultant social injustices.

The odds appear even more one-sided than when Mahatma Gandhi began his satyagraha civil disobedience is the usual but inadequate translation) campaigns against British rule. That was easy to comprehend. But Mrs Gandhi has been elected under the Indian Constitution. She also commands an administrative and police empire more than double the size that any Viceroy had behind him. And this does not include the swollen administrative and police network in the 17 major states of which all but two are ruled by the Congress Party, over which the exercise of much firmer control even over her father, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mrs Gandhi, who is now 56, once again demonstrated her complete control over the ruling party and over Parliament during the monsoon session that ended this month. Fifty out of the 362 Congress MPs in the Lok Sabha (lower house) initially joined the opposition groups—who together share less than half as many seats in the parliament—parliamentary inquiry into a major scandal involving alleged kickbacks to Congress MPs in return for their help in getting valuable import licences. But they all obeyed the party whip that sought a parliamentary inquiry into a major scandal involving alleged kickbacks to Congress MPs in return for their help in getting valuable import licences. But they all obeyed the party whip that sought a parliamentary inquiry into a major scandal involving alleged kickbacks to Congress MPs in return for their help in getting valuable import licences.

So although approaching 72, and in spite of five weeks in hospital for a prostate operation, JP has plunged into his latest, and probably last, campaign. Apart from students he is being supported by local opposition parties that are frustrated with their ineffectiveness.

JP's greatest asset, however, is his reputation for integrity and selfless service—as demonstrated in the many relief operations he has organized in the past 40 years for the victims of the alternating natural calamities of flood and drought that afflict Bihar.

Aware of his limitations in strength, organization and finances, JP has been avoiding a direct confrontation with the Prime Minister. But it has been inevitable. Bihar's Government is even more dependent on Mrs Gandhi's support than those of other states. She has backed it to the hilt as if convinced that if JP wins Bihar, the network of power and patronage built up by the Congress Party throughout the country may collapse. At the same time, Mrs Gandhi is mending her fences. Big smugglers and income tax evaders, whose names have been known for years, are suddenly being arrested all over the country. To this extent, at least, JP's campaign has been successful already.

Ajit Bhattachar Jea
 Resident editor, Bombay, The Times of India.
 © Times Newspapers Ltd 1974

Can we afford to spend any less on defence?

Lord Chalfont

After a more than usually boring election campaign a Labour Government now has a clear mandate to carry out the policies contained in its manifesto. It would, I think, be as well to recognize that fact and to discount the irrelevant arguments about the "anti-socialist vote" being put about by psephologists, apologists and an assortment of futurologists. If the Government is prevented from serving its full term, it will almost certainly not be by the fragmented and generally demoralized forces which form Her Majesty's loyal Opposition.

The main danger to Labour's survival comes from the fissiparous tendencies in its own uneasy coalition; and even in this context it is difficult, and possibly unnecessary, to pursue completely from Singapore, Cyprus and Malta, but also to reduce substantially the size of the armed forces. There is no practical alternative to this, and its significance should not be underestimated.

It is all very well to talk about détente; and it is certainly right that western governments should be pursuing disarmament, arms control and cooperation with the communist countries of eastern Europe. But at the risk of seeming somewhat obsessive on the subject, I really must point out once again some of the facts of life, as opposed to the cherished fantasies of the unilateral disarmers. In northern and central Europe, the main defensive area of the west-east Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has 70 divisions facing Nato's 25; or to put it another way, nearly a million troops facing

600,000. There are 20,000 main battle tanks against Nato's 7,000; and over 4,000 front line aircraft opposing 2,000 in the west. In the past five years Soviet tank strength has increased by 30 per cent, its air power by 50 per cent and its long-range missile arsenal by 100 per cent.

Negotiating from strength is a basic element of Soviet foreign policy, but no one should be deluded that these Russian tanks are there for ceremonial purposes, a more realistic assessment of their role may well be their own—standing by to show the west when the rotten fruits are about to fall; and this leads me to the other threat to our security, more subtle but nonetheless real—the threat of subversion.

For it is not only, or even primarily the external threat which should be exercising the minds of our military planners. The dangers to western society are attracting increasing attention among serious observers and politicians. Subversion and revolution are the subjects of a book published last week by Mr Brian Crozier, director of the Institute for the Study of Conflict. It is called *A Theory of Conflict* and it ought to be read by anyone who still thinks we are living in the kind of world in which it is safe to dismantle our security arrangements on the assumption that everyone else is going to fall over backwards in admiration for our gesture of good will.

It is, however, possible to disagree with Mr Crozier's conclusions and still be profoundly impressed by his analysis. There is little doubt that there are at large in this country at the moment more people than ever before who are totally committed to the destruction of our existing political, economic and social system. In present circumstances it is difficult to persuade a large number of our citizens to take this threat seriously. So long as the shops are full even if prices are high, and so long as real violence in our society is largely confined to the juvenile delinquents on the football terraces and the indiscriminate bombers of the IRA, people would be a deliberately planned attempt to impose a form of authoritarian government upon this country. It would not be defeated by private armies run from city boardrooms or pad-docks in the home counties. It would be defeated only if the government had ensured that its security forces were strong enough to meet the threat.

It is, I suggest, against this background that any decisions about the long term strength of our armed forces should be taken. If they are not, the consequences might be tragic. In his book Mr Crozier writes of his proposals for a No-Party State—the Crozier system might well commend itself to a military or authoritarian government wishing to return to democracy under conditions offering a greater chance of success than the city that had collapsed. Yes, indeed it might, but many of us reject the concept of a military or authoritarian government as passionately as we reject the idea of a totalitarian regime of the security state.

The object of having effective security forces under parliamentary control is to defend the country, not to attack it, or prevent it from being taken over by force, or to take it over. Those now planning, as the jargon has it, to reallocate a proportion of the resources now devoted to defence should ask themselves: what kind of armed forces we can afford, but what kind we need, and whether we can, in fact, afford to be without them.

A Theory of Conflict by Brian Crozier, published by Hamish Hamilton, £5.50.
 © Times Newspapers Ltd 1974

Aberfan: symbol of tragedy and hope

In March 1973 a "Call to the Valleys" went out aimed at people in the valley communities of South Wales to "examine themselves, to go back over their own story, to rediscover what has made them what they are, to choose together in a new age what they are going to be." This year, "The Year of the Valleys", that call has been answered with a series of celebrations and conferences throughout the area, of which the most important, designed to forge "a socio-economic strategy for the valleys" takes place on Nov 2. In essence it is designed to reverse the apparently inexorable exodus: one tenth of the population of the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil lost in 20 years, one fifth of the Rhondda—all, in the words of Gwyn Thomas, "not dead but gone so slough".



The village of Aberfan after the disaster eight years ago. Now there is a sense of optimism.

It would be a remarkable piece of local initiative under any circumstances but what makes it exceptional is that it originated and is being organized from the village of Aberfan. That community has overcome the aftermath of its tragedy to such an extent that it is now able to give a lead to its neighbours.

Since 1966 the village has not always been fairly represented. The sympathy of the world turned sour when there were reports of feeding over the disaster fund should be spent, and other reports suggested a society embittered and at war with itself. Now in her admirably unemotional and well documented account of what she has found in Aberfan, Joan Miller tells a more positive story. It would appear that community development is not news, while greed and envy are. Instead of describing such a place she writes about something which, while not Utopian, has been a step towards a better place to live in, because it offers the possibility of

being more fully human and of becoming a more complete person with wider development of potentialities.

The book, out today, the eighth anniversary of the disaster, is based largely on the records of the local community association and it tracks the way in which this built up from its roots in the parents and residents association and the tip removal committee. The latter itself was an early example of bow anger and bitterness could be channelled to achieve positive ends. After a long battle with the government and the coal board the committee finally managed to have the remaining tips in the village cleared, including the remains of Tip 7 which had caused the disaster. Before this only seven schemes for the reclamation of derelict land in Wales had been instigated in seven years. In the seven years after there were 157 such schemes, and Jan Richardson is now one of the key objectives of the "Year of the Valleys".

Another typically Welsh result of the tip removal com-

mittee's efforts was the formation of the Ysgowen choir. After they had won their final victory at the Welsh Open in Cardiff the villagers burst into exultant and spontaneous song. A more formal choir followed and now gives free concerts, particularly to any organization concerned with the aged and the infirm.

But perhaps even more important was the realization that they could achieve things for themselves as the result of their own efforts. It gave them confidence and hope which not only helped in their relations with authority and the world outside but also made it easier for them to come to terms with their bereavement.

Even in the early days after the disaster there was a sense of an outward looking concern for others. When only weeks later Florence was severely flooded, a group of Aberfan mothers sent children's clothes to the victims. Ever since the village has sent gifts to victims of similar tragedies and a custom has grown up of sending an Aberfan cross of red and

white flowers as a token of sympathy.

"Because of the disaster" writes Joan Miller, "Aberfan became a symbol for tragedy, yet the story of the last few years suggests it could also be a symbol for hope". On the evidence of this moving and encouraging book she is right. I visited Aberfan earlier this month and even in a few hours I caught the sense of optimism and generosity. If this book reaches the public it deserves it should cancel out that less than charitable impression many of us previously had in the Valleys. As one man remarked to me, "Sometimes we feel that the world has come out of this worse than us".

Tim Heald
 Aberfan, a Disaster and its Aftermath, by Joan Miller, Constable, £3.00.

Need to get Cyprus back to work

Possibly the most important psychological threat to the victims of sudden and complete disaster is their inclination to apathy and a "refugee mentality". They need to start working with their hands and brains as soon as possible—the sooner to regain something of their confidence and self respect. The refugees in Cyprus need occupational therapy and they can provide it for themselves through the development of those crafts native to Cyprus—loom weaving, embroidery, wood carving, silver and copper work, basket work and pottery. Although the trade from these crafts could later be expanded into an export business contributing to the island's economic recovery, for the present its design is primarily recuperative; a process of Cypriots helping others by helping themselves.

An immediate as well as a continuing human problem is in education. Many schools—primary, elementary and secondary—have been unable to open for the autumn term, not only because they have been lost in the fighting or because they are presently accommodating the displaced, but because the stocks of basic educational materials and equipment have been destroyed: paper, exercise books, pencils, chalk etc, as well as reproduction and visual aid equipment. With so many thousands displaced, education in its organized form has been severely disrupted and for some has ceased altogether.

The few inter-communal schools that are now facing closure because of the forced separation of the two main communities will need help. These schools were beginning to show significant progress and the attendance numbers of Turks were on the increase. Now they

will go to the wall if they are not helped to survive until it will be possible for inter-communal education to begin again. It is not easy to create schools out of nothing, but it is therefore important to keep alive those that there are.

Apart from the crisis situation over the salvaging of the citrus and vine crops of 1974, and the even more serious matter of the future survival of the citrus groves themselves, there is another lesser publicized crisis looming in the agricultural world—that of the survival of the island's livestock and their protection from the threat of disease, particularly foot-and-mouth and swine fever. The unrestricted military movement between Turkey and Cyprus, and the possible importation of infected meat poses the threat since in Turkey such diseases are prevalent and only strict control over the years has prevented their spread into Cyprus from there and other eastern Mediterranean countries. Vaccines are urgently needed for inoculation.

In the fighting, some 13 square miles of Cypriot forest was burnt. Anyone who knows their beauty will be deeply saddened by the thought, because the cedar and pine forests are famous. An extensive clearing operation is already starting in the Paphos forest area in the north-west and it is hoped by the beginning of the seeding season in October 1975 the afforestation programme will get under way in earnest—but it is a long-term programme which will take from five to ten years and will cost between £3-4m.

These are but some of the problems that face Cyprus now, and in the future, whatever any whenever the political settlement may be. Along with the immediate needs of winter clothing, housing, and medical provision, centres, the newly formed Red Cross organization will be working to help alleviate them. It is a formidable shopping list, but it underlines the nature of the operation.

Michael Harbott
 The author is a former Chief Staff at the United Nations forces in Cyprus.
 Concluded

How to pick the best hotels



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The Times Diary

Rocking with the Kempton chasers

Here we had the larger than life figure of Judge Dread, dressed in yellow velvet and purple satin, discussing musical merits with Gay Kindersley's head lad: Ken Boothe, figure-bugging shirt split to the navel—over from Jamaica to promote his latest chart success when, for the benefit of the cameras, Julie Ege, who was there to choose the best-dressed bookie and award him a bottle of champagne.

With a disarming smile she unashamedly declared a total lack of interest in the racing and seemed surprised that she should be expected to have any. Those of us who did find time for the sport witnessed the one black spot of the afternoon. The hero of two Grand Nationals, Red Rum, came home a dispirited last in the main event. One almost felt that Stratton Smith had hired him along with the bass guitar.

Denis Howell, Minister of Sport, presented prizes, though Quackatory (by Dicta Drake out of Right Wing) was not the most aptly named contender for him to be photographed with. The minister, anyway, had a very good day: he picked up some inside information for a winning forecast on the horse he selected, a duxed stable girl to the best-dressed lad competition, and presented the last of many bouquets to the lovely Miss Ege, remarking as he placed the customary celebrity kiss: "After all, I am the Minister of Sport—and Recreation."

he was helpful: "Always keep cool with rowdies," he said.

"Dove slow" and "fellow cows" to pass.

Today's sign, which takes rood courtesy to the extreme, was photographed by A. M. Taylor at Cricket St Thomas, in Somerset.

Rupert Murdoch's American venture, *The National Star*, has had its teething troubles, but its New York office is now exuding optimism about its prospects. Murdoch says he expects the paper, a weekly, to be in the black before the end of the year.

He denies reports that *The National Star* has lost \$13m, saying the figure is wildly inaccurate. He said recently: "We will have lost far less than half of that by the time we break square."

The National Star now has an American editor, James Brady, who took over two months ago. Brady has introduced some new features: a gossip column and a double-page spread of photographs—and he has been backed up by

Rising star

Lamberhurst, a medieval village in the account executive belt of Kent, held a mysteriously early Halloween dance on Saturday night. Stuart Reid, who lives in the village, was required to attend. The village elders had decided that he should act as bouncer together with the village policeman. He reports: "The policeman had no idea that I was to help him keep order. Indeed, he had no idea that he had to keep order. Yet

Bouncing

whether he had tried in past too much into it. He is not all that kind the squirrel usually pick for leader, but they are in an odd mood present and there is no knowing which way they will leap.

I must get one of those tepal advertised in The Sunday Times: "This sensational large size tepal will keep you and coffee hot while doing your shopping, house work, etc". Sensational indeed.

In Meadowland, there has been another development in the struggle for the leadership of the squirrels. Squirrel Keith, a choir conductor (the one who thinks, if you remember) has switched his thoughts from the economy of Meadowland to the social and moral problems of its creatures.

It was a remarkable speech, bemoaning the dissolution of the tightly-knit family structure that, according to legend, was a feature of the Meadowland of yore. He also made the point about rabbits, especially young female ones, bred faster than most other creatures—a finding which will come as no surprise to Natural Historians.

In tone it was not unlike speeches made in recent years by Bunny Long-Ears and Mary White Mouse—and indeed Squirrel Keith singled out the latter for special praise. Although many creatures, particularly squirrels, are of these views, there remains an effective way of enforcing them. The creatures continue their dissolute habits regardless.

Keith is an introspective squirrel, and only hours after the speech he was fussing about

Widely red

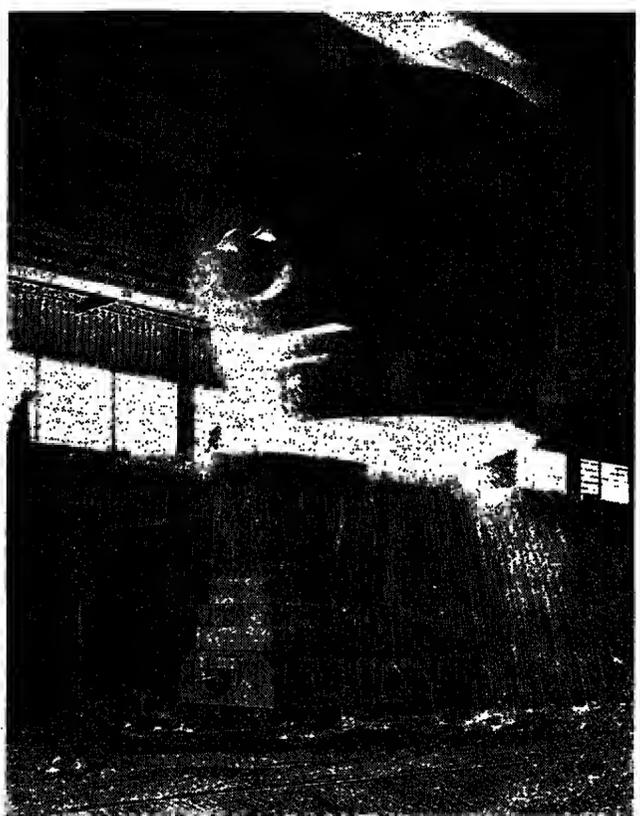
An hotelier in the West German town of Lübeck arranges to provide in all bedrooms not only a bath but also an abridged volume edition of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* and a German translation of Chairman Mao's little red book, *Quotations from Chairman Mao*. The hotelier's association campaign launched under motto "More hospitality to our visitors".

As evidence that his departure is appreciated, the hotelier reports that most of the copies of the quotations from Chairman Mao have been "taken away" since they were placed in his hotel's bedroom.

This week's Liberal News fire in the bellies of the singing troops with this encouragement: "If you expose doubts we trust this campaign the full wrath of the other parties turned against us, he not read the Brentwood American Argus of Thursday. One of the reasons of us was intended to read it no explanation is offered.

Industrial heating, ventilating and air conditioning

a Special Report



Ventilators installed along the mould bay of a steel works flood the working platform with fast-moving fresh air.

Recycling cuts the cost

Edward Townsend

In the past five years, since the IED concept began to catch on, some 100 buildings have been completed or are under construction using the system.

Mr Richardson said: "We believe IED is fully in accord with the climate of conservation of primary energy resources, to which we are all now dedicated. Indeed by working towards the standards of internal environment in buildings which are likely to be commonplace 10 years hence, we expect that the levels of energy consumption which result may well be no higher than those required for present-day standards."

To be successful, any system of heat recovery needs detailed and co-ordinated work at the building design stage and this has resulted in the arrival on the scene of building services design engineers. This means that the architect and main contractor must bring in the electrician, the plumber and heating engineer much sooner than has previously been the case.

Snags can still arise, however. If management decides, for example, to switch machines and people around in a building, the system can be thrown out of balance. The core of a building will need different heating and ventilating processes from the perimeter.

One of the first industrial applications of thermal recovery was in the new office of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo* which also claims to have been the first to make provision for the storage of excess heat.

The newspaper staff moved into the £8m development a year ago and are to be followed shortly by Merseyside County Council employees who will occupy the top 13 storeys. There are already signs that the heat recovery system is saving fuel and that further fine tuning will increase its effectiveness.

The Post and Echo occupy

buildings and their services". Critics of IED have accused the council of promoting higher levels of lighting purely to provide sufficient heat for the recovery system. But the council says its interest is to urge the use of better quality lighting to achieve more efficient use of electricity.

280,000 sq ft, three times the size of their old building, and accordingly electricity costs have trebled. Now, using the new system, space heating costs have been almost eliminated.

Heat given off by the printing and office machinery, by the lighting (three times more powerful than in the old building) and the people is used to maintain a temperature of 21°C (70°F) throughout the year.

Most of the time, however, too much heat is created and the building has to be cooled. Below the balance point of 5°C (41°F) supplementary heating has to be switched on.

Air from outside the building is first filtered then cooled to extract moisture. After reheating it is circulated to two levels of offices, pumped back and diverted into production areas mixed with some additional air from outside.

Heat is taken from the returning air and passed on to the heat pumps which then divert it to areas where the building's control system detects heat deficiency.

An extraction system deals with fumes from the process areas and another sends air back to the air-handling plant for the press hall where it is again filtered, cooled or heated and supplied to the operating levels.

The whole system is governed by Honeywell pneumatic controls which regulate the hot water and chilled water circuits throughout the building. The system is capable of being connected to 400 monitoring points.

The scheme has undoubtedly had its problems resulting in complaints from people using the new building, but Honeywell points out that because the system could not be tried until the offices were occupied, there were bound to be teething troubles. Now, it says, the level of complaints has dropped significantly.

"The decision to become pioneers, although not without its problems, seems to have been infinitely preferable to settling for traditional systems. And the project looks like becoming one of the more successful examples of breakthrough management. Innovation is easy to recommend in theory but much more difficult to achieve in practice."

the temperature that is best suited to their individual requirements. Another big advantage of the VersaTemp system is that of heat or energy reclaim, where individual units in a building may be on cooling, on heating or on fan (air circulation) only, depending upon the heat load conditions.

Hence, by means of the refrigerant pumped through the two heat exchangers, one linked to the outside air and the other to the inside air circulation, there is a free ride, except for the energy used in pumping the refrigerant through the circuit. Even here there is a benefit in that the heat from the pump is added to the refrigerant and dispersed in the inside building heat exchange.

It is normal to supplement the heat from the outside air by means of normal electrical heaters mounted in the internal air circulation ducts. Undoubtedly more study is required to develop the air-to-air heat pumps so that more effective use can be made of them in office buildings, particularly those of the multi-storey type. However, for low-level buildings such as supermarkets and other stores, schools and homes, the air-to-air heat pump is readily available.

The future development and use of heat pumps must be increased if we are to take advantage of this system in the whole area of energy conservation. The whole area of waste heat recovery, which could be used in conjunction with heat pumps is one very large area which needs further exploration and development.

The initial investment involved must be considered in the light of operating costs and long-term economy as against the rather short-sighted view, taken by many people, that the initial cost is more important than the reduction in running costs and long-term savings. Obviously, the high interest rates which are at present prevailing do not assist getting investors to consider long-term economy against the initial capital costs.

It is to be hoped that in the light of Britain's need to conserve energy sources there will be a growing emphasis by architects and consultants on the use of the heat pump system. Despite the fact that in some cases the initial capital costs of the air-conditioning system would increase over and above other types of cooling only air-conditioning equipments, there will be significant operational savings when heating and cooling is required in the same building.

Turn on the pump and save

by T. J. Smith
engineering director,
Temperature Ltd

The heat pump, so called because it is a refrigeration system in an air-conditioning unit which can cool air and reverse its system to heat air, has come to the fore in recent times because of the energy crisis. The energy problem has renewed interest in the heat pump because of its particular characteristic of being a very economic way of heating, particularly in a building which is to be air-conditioned or cooled.

The introduction of the heat pump as the prime piece of equipment in an air-conditioned building will show savings for heating against the provision of a separate heating system, whether gas, oil or electricity is used as the prime fuel source.

There are various types of heat pumps using different heat sources but the most commonly known are the air-to-air and air-to-water machines. The one most suited to modern multi-storey office buildings is the air-to-water system, using a water loop arrangement to remove or add heat to the system. This is commonly known as the VersaTemp system.

With this system a number of units, usually one per building module, are connected to a water loop and provide savings in operating costs, particularly on heating. They also give individual control to the occupiers of offices.

Hence, unlike the central plant system or conventional air-conditioning, where the occupied offices are kept at a standard condition, the occupiers of the individual offices are able to maintain

the temperature that is best suited to their individual requirements. Another big advantage of the VersaTemp system is that of heat or energy reclaim, where individual units in a building may be on cooling, on heating or on fan (air circulation) only, depending upon the heat load conditions.

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Offices: better atmosphere aids comfort

by Richard Dorman

Ventilation means that air, possibly warmed, is supplied to a building while air-conditioning implies that the air can be warmed or cooled, that humidity controlled and there is provision for removing particles and smells.

Temperature and humidity are generally more important for the comfort of the office worker than an exceptionally clean atmosphere. The basic requirements are:

- (i) The room should be comfortably cool.
- (ii) Air movement should be adequate, but without noticeable draughts. Air speeds of about 0.15 metres per second are sufficient in winter, but higher speeds are desirable in hot and humid weather.
- (iii) Relative humidity should not exceed 70 per cent and preferably should be much lower.
- (iv) Walls and surroundings should be warmer than the air.
- (v) The air at head level should not be noticeably warmer than near the floor, neither should there be excessive radiation at head level.
- (vi) The air should be free from smells.

In 1961 the recommended temperature for offices in the United Kingdom was 18-19°C, but as people become accustomed to central heating in their homes and to lightweight clothing, perhaps the temperature for sedentary workers should be raised to between 19° and 23°C. The preferred temperature depends on age, sex and physical condition.

An acceptable volume of fresh air per person in a large office is half a cubic metre a minute. Assuming that each person occupies 30 cu metres (approximately 1,000 cu ft), there is one complete change an hour, which is rather less than the one and a half changes recommended by the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers for an office of three metres in height.

In calculations of temperature and ventilation rates it should be remembered that of about 100 watts emitted by an adult at rest, 40 watts of convected heat are emitted to the air, the remaining 60 watts being radiated to the walls and solid surfaces and lost by evaporation. Assuming no losses, 40 watts raise the temperature of 30 cu metres of air by almost

4°C in one hour. If in addition there is other heat generating equipment, for example lights, the heat emitted should be calculated and the rate of air change modified.

Although during normal weather in Britain relative humidity is within tolerable limits (preferably 35 to 65 per cent) some control is occasionally necessary. In cold weather heating of the outside air may produce humidity low enough to give a feeling of dryness in the nose and throat.

Humidification by means of a water spray or capillary wick must be carried out to bring the relative humidity up to an acceptable level. In hot weather, with high outside relative humidity, a water spray may achieve some temperature reduction but increase humidity to a most unpleasant level. In order to reduce the relative humidity it is necessary to spray with chilled water to cool the air, causing condensation, with subsequent reheating.

The atmosphere contains many different types of dust, smoke, fibrous material, soot and pollutants which remain for long periods. They may cause irritation of the nasal passages, asthma, hay fever, effect delicate mechanisms in computer rooms or merely be responsible for soiling clothing, walls and furniture. In any building which does not incorporate a filtration system, dust will be found on ledges, with soot deposits caused by thermal deposition on cold surfaces, including cooling coils forming parts of dehumidifiers.

Although a fairly simple filtration system will remove dust from the air, more expensive equipment is necessary to take out the soot and small particles which cause soiling of fabrics and walls. Even without the benefit of filtration there has been a noticeable improvement in interior cleanliness since the passing of the Clean Air Act in 1956.

Air-conditioning filters may be placed into three efficiency categories. First are those suitable for the removal of coarse dust but of little use for particles smaller than five micrometres. They are usually composed of panels of coarse fibres with large air spaces between the fibres. Slabs of open-cell polyurethane foam, which is cleanable by simple washing, are also popular. The second kind are efficient in filtration of parti-

cles larger than one micrometre and, as dust builds up on the filter face, often remove many sub-micron sized particles. They consist of fine fibres and may be made with shallow pleats to increase their effective surface area.

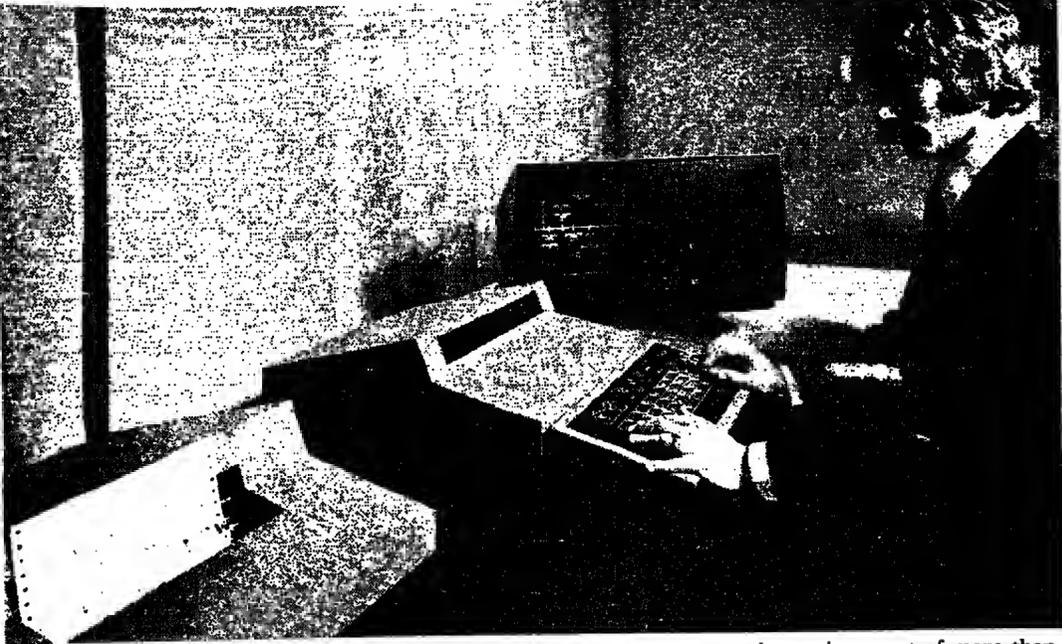
The third category have efficiencies of more than 90 per cent towards sub-micron particles. These, in the past, have been misnamed "absolute" but are now generally known as hepa or hepa filters. They are generally made of a mixture of cellulose and glass fibre or of glass fibre alone.

A different approach is shown by the electrostatic precipitator in which dust particles are electrically charged in passing by wires at high potential and thence to a precipitating cell. The cell consists of a number of parallel plates, alternately earthed and held at a high voltage, the particles being deposited on the earthed plates. The efficiency of capture is high for particles from one-tenth to 10 microns. It is not uncommon in air-conditioning systems for a coarse fibrous filter to be placed behind an electrostatic precipitator in order to capture any aggregates which may be dislodged from the plates and to protect the conditioning system in the event of precipitator failure.

The first two categories of filters may be found, either alone or in combination, one acting as a pre-filter for the other. It is rare to find third category filters in office systems unless very clean conditions are necessary. It is then usual to isolate the particular process in a cabinet or small room ventilated by a third category filter and to allow only special access.

Smells are generally removed by increasing the ventilation rate but occasionally an activated carbon filter is employed. Activated carbon, produced by heating nutshell or bituminous coke under controlled conditions, has an effective adsorbing surface area of many hundreds of square metres per gram and is a good absorber of vapours of the larger organic molecules.

Fully air-conditioned offices in which windows are permanently sealed, may be extremely unpleasant: places in sunny weather even in winter. Heat reflecting glasses are better than absorbers, while some films which can be applied in plain window glass are efficient but give the sky an appearance of perpetua storm. Double glazing is also an advantage, and in some cases blinds or external sunbreaks should also be considered.



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Factories: eliminating internal pollution

It has been well established that the performance of workers is lowered by fairly small discomfort due to heat or cold. It is also obvious that factory air should be free from noxious odours. It should not be forgotten, too, that although most illnesses attributable to industrial pollutants are caused by inhalation of particles smaller than 10 micrometres diameter (one micrometre is 1/25,000th), some dusts and vapours are the source of dermatitis and skin cancers.

When working conditions are faced with demands for high wages; when they lead to sickness or death heavy claims for compensation will follow. Self-interest, in addition to moral scruples and obligations under the Factory Acts, therefore encourages employers to provide good working conditions.

Recommended threshold limits, defined as concentrations to which people may be repeatedly exposed without harmful effects for toxic dusts, fumes and mists published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists are generally accepted in the United Kingdom. Statutory limits on emission of acid gases to the outside atmosphere are provided for in the Alkali Act, but the more usual requirement is for presumptive limits—that is, for the best practicable means of limitation.

The purposes of air cleaning in factories are three. First, the cleaning of the incoming air to protect processes and to maintain general cleanliness; second, the cleaning of air within a workroom to protect workers and to eliminate internally generated pollution; linked with this is the need to permit recirculation of air in order to reduce heating costs; third, pleasant or noxious materials which would lead to a public nuisance or health hazard. The standards required vary with the nature of the work being carried out and with the location of the factory.

Filters for cleaning the incoming air to protect processes are usually composed of coarse fibrous materials, sometimes oil-wetted to improve the adhesion of particles to fibres. The inlets should be sited so that filters are as little exposed as possible to dusts, fumes and prevailing winds. Unless there is good reason for such a system it is commonly poorly maintained.

More care is exercised when the effects of dirt are visible and costly, as in paint spray shops. Here, in addition to ridding the air of particles larger than about five micrometres, the design must ensure an air velocity at the work level sufficient to remove odours and an

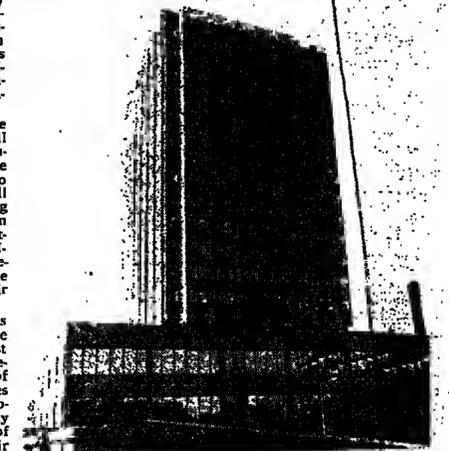
temperature high enough to avoid unpleasant draughts. In fermentations and in some electronics processes it is necessary to employ high-efficiency filters capable of removing particles of one micrometre diameter (approximately the size of some bacteria).

Before considering methods of cleaning the air of internally generated material attention should be paid to good housekeeping. Floors and walls should be smooth for easy cleaning and the clothing of workers exposed to dusts should be smooth and free from pleats and folds. In the pottery industry Terylene protective clothing has been recommended for workers exposed to dusts producing pneumoconiosis. Thought should also be given to improvements in a process; for example, grinding wheels of synthetic materials are replacing those of sandstone so that the dust no longer contains free silica, the cause of silicosis.

It is desirable to place air cleaners or extract hoods close to the source of pollution; it is not good engineering to permit particles or vapours to spread into the plant and then to employ a large filtration system to purify the air. Dust-producing processes should be grouped together if possible, with an adequate air-cleaning system, leaving the remainder of the workroom clear. When it is not easy or economic to clean air before the worker it may be necessary to provide a personal respirator. Although the past 10 years have seen considerable improvements in the efficiency and comfort of masks, they are still unpopular with most workers.

The cleaning of process gases before passing them to a stack involves such a number of vapours and types and sizes of particles that each process must be considered separately. Problems extend from the removal of coarse dust in a gas flow of a few cubic metres a minute, as in a woodworking shop, to the cleaning of 10,000 cu metres a minute containing fine dust of acid mist.

Two illustrations of the variety of solutions will suffice. A particle of grit emitted from a boiler falls at about two metres a second and can be removed in a simple settling chamber. The sub-micro brown iron oxide particles from steel works furnaces and converters have negligible falling velocity and may travel hundreds of miles before settling. Problems extend from the removal of gas cleaning large electrostatic precipitators costing more than £100,000 are employed. The oxygen requirements of a man at rest are satisfied by breathing at 15 litres a minute rising during heavy work to some 60 litres a min-



The Liverpool Daily Post & Echo building on Merseyside is one of the first industrial applications of thermal recovery in Britain.

The rate of heat loss from the body depends on, among other things, the air temperature and humidity, the rate of air movement, and the mean temperature of the surroundings. An adult at rest generates about 100 watts increasing to 400 watts with heavy manual labour. For dissipation of the latter quantity the air temperature must be lower than that suitable for sedentary workers. Air of average relative humidity the suggested temperature for light work being 16-17°C and for heavy work 13°C. The figures can only be approximate, varying with age, race and usage.

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Insulation too often an afterthought

by Edward Townsend

Investment in heating system controls and building insulation, both domestic and industrial, in Britain is generally regarded as having been abysmally low.

Even with this year's startling rise in fuel prices, which have given heating bills far more significance particularly for companies operating large factories, there is little indication that many of them are prepared to spend money on obtaining the maximum fuel economy and reducing heat loss to the minimum.

Ironically, one of the main causes of increased costs, the energy crisis, should also have provided the impetus for higher investment in heating.

One leading heating control manufacturer reflected recently that government practice in Britain had been to provide incentives for industry to pursue socially or nationally beneficial investment policies, such as grants or industry to move to development areas, grants and allowances on capital equipment, and special grants under the Industry Act. Yet the Government seems to have turned its face against any kind of investment

grant to stimulate energy conservation", he said.

It is pointed out that in Ireland the Industrial Development Association provides grants up to 25 per cent for private sector investment in energy conservation research or installations. And there are undeniable and sometimes exceptional savings to be achieved in a well-insulated building properly served by good heating controls.

The tendency in Britain has been for buildings, particularly factories, to be constructed at the lowest possible cost. Heating systems used have therefore tended to be those with a low initial cost but a steep operating cost based on previously cheap fuel.

The Insulation Glazing Association clearly believes that English companies have been short-sighted in not using really effective insulation techniques and materials. It says that insulation standards for new buildings in England and Wales are lower than those of Scotland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, North America and Russia.

Insulation is too often an afterthought, and its expense that could be considerably less if it was

included in the planning stage and original specifications of the building. The IGA reckons that the cost of installing double glazing at the specification stage adds less than 1 per cent to building costs.

Now, with fuel economy having a vast economic and social importance on a national scale as well as within the walls of a factory or office, pressures are growing for the enforcement of more stringent insulation standards.

It has been suggested that tax incentives and local authority development grants should be introduced to encourage improved insulation of industrial and commercial premises and plant, and that local authorities should be similarly encouraged to install insulation in public buildings.

The problem with factory heating and ventilating, the latter often being more important, is that each plant has its own peculiarities and requirements. A huge car assembly plant with strong lights, big fume extraction systems, varying roof heights and draughty openings, presents a much greater challenge to the insulation contractor than the smaller workshop where people are perhaps seated at

benches engaged in intricate assembly operations.

Ventilation is clearly of crucial significance in any factory environment, but to be truly effective in energy-saving terms as well as protecting the health and well-being of workers, it must be considered in the whole heating and insulating context.

Heat loss from machines and processes, for example, also provides a challenge in the conservation of energy. It has been estimated in the United States that potential energy savings could be between 10 and 15 per cent as a result of good plant insulation. If a similar figure were applied to British industry's energy consumption, experts guess that, translated into oil terms, a saving to the nation of up to 500,000 barrels of oil a day could be achieved.

Meanwhile, developments in the insulating and control sector continue. A new type of waterproof insulation, for instance, has provided the opportunity to insulate buildings from the outside more simply, with the important additional advantage of lack of disruption to production.

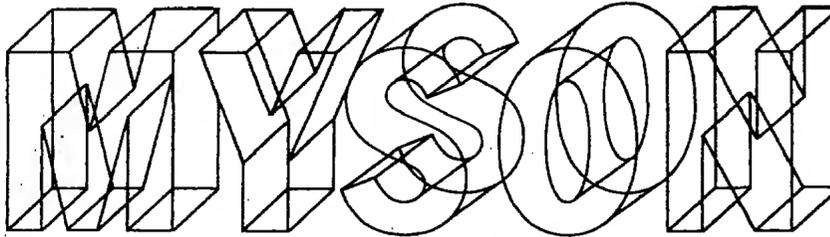
On the control side a new device, the Optimum Smart Control System, developed

by Honeywell, has produced some interesting results in government buildings. The system, a mini-computer technique which measures daily temperature conditions and calculates a suitable time for switching on the heating, was installed before the start of last year's heating season in 306 buildings with a fuel cost of more than £1,000 a year.

The capital cost of each installation was £1,500, and the total £459,000. Annual savings at 1972-73 prices were later estimated to total £262,000. This means that the initial cost should be recovered in two years, although rising fuel prices will tend to reduce the period. A further 800 public buildings are being converted and the annual saving in fuel is expected to amount to £150,000.

The device is fitted into existing heating systems and measures inside and outside temperatures, the capacity of the heating system and the thermal characteristics of the building. From these it calculates the best possible moment to "throw the switch" so that when people arrive for work the heat is at just the right level, and it turns off the system as early as possible at the end of the working day.

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Industry can benefit by controlled conditions

by Terry O'Gorman

Refrigeration and air conditioning.

Political and economic developments of the past year have done no service to the prospects for air conditioning. The lucrative opportunities afforded by a heavy office building programme of recent years are decreasing because of government restrictions on certain areas of development.

The promise of the wide residential market has been shattered, as much by restraints set upon the promotional activities of the previously enthusiastic and market-building Electricity Council as by consumer curbs. The much-vaunted Street or small central market has too well stood a two-year promotional and sales barrage, and remains to be breached by happier economic times.

These temporary setbacks have not reduced the air conditioning industry to a sorry state, but they have served to put a brake on the fast growth pattern of the past five years.

Nevertheless, areas of immediate promise remain. The computer industry has provided the air conditioning business with its bread and butter for many years, and presumably will continue to do so. There are hopes for the prospect of refurbishment programmes, and there is industrial air conditioning.

A survey of about three years ago established the industrial market as being about 38 per cent of the whole, with the differential set for greater disparity in favour of the large commercial premises business, thanks to the buoyancy of property development at that time. Present circumstances should lead to an increase of the industrial percentage, particularly if the air conditioning industry looks to the industrial market as an area to be exploited, rather than as a temporary expedient until the commercial sector recovers.

Most industrial air conditioning requirements are found in areas of necessity, but there are so many manufacturers unaware that their process or product could be improved by the use of air conditioning. Such is the opportunity.

An attraction for the user can be found in the ease and simplicity of installation which the advent of packaged equipment and systems has brought about. No longer need a building be torn apart to accommodate a complex plant. Site work is reduced; there is greater efficiency in selection and design, and application procedures have been speeded up.

The term "packaged equipment" is used loosely, as is much of the terminology of the air conditioning trade; huge liquid chillers with capacities of many thousands of tons of refrigeration are so described, as are small room air conditioners. But the correct application of the term is probably to be found in complete systems.

These comprise factory-matched refrigeration cycle and air moving components, performance which is factory set and engineered and factory-made assemblies of one or more finished cabinets designed to be installed in the field, leaving only electrical and, where relevant, water connections to be made.

Even more attractive to the industrialist is the beat

reclaim concept. The mechanics of providing a cooling function necessarily produce heat. This heat, formerly, as a general rule, rejected to atmosphere and now sometimes added to the heat produced by office or factory equipment, lighting and people, has now been redirected to warm or heat cold areas as required. Many systems allow for its conservation until needed.

Some of the more important advances in the provision of controlled environments have arisen from the needs of high technology in seeking special conditions for the manufacture, assembly and testing of "critical" products.

Avionics provides an example. Covering the production of precise and sometimes complex equipment and systems used in controlling the flight of manned and unmanned aircraft, this industry must be meticulous in its production and testing techniques and in the facilities required for carrying them out. Thousands of lives depend upon it.

An early application for air conditioning was found in textiles where the temperature and humidity have a critical effect on product quality. An instance is found in spinning cotton. Unless the humidity is absolutely correct, there can be heavy losses of fibre into the atmosphere as well as a reduction in yarn strength which, in its turn, will cause many broken ends in the subsequent weaving process.

Aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet, plate, extruded sections and other forms, for end users to turn into products is carried out under high temperatures with cranes carrying pre-baked ingots from "soaking" pits to conveyor lines. The crane driver has to be protected from the intense heat generated. Air conditioning provides the answer, maintaining crane cabin temperatures at about 70°F, well under half the usual ambient temperature.

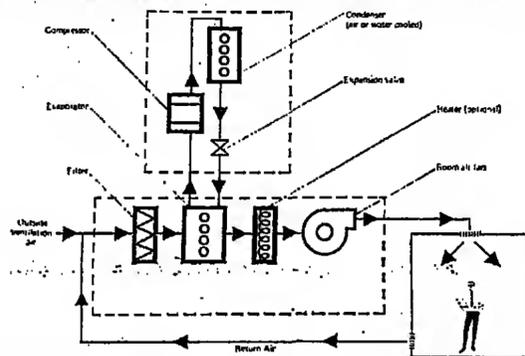
In the tobacco industry, moisture content is an important consideration. In conditions of high humidity the tobacco takes in moisture from the air, so increasing product weight. The manufacturer requires the highest possible moisture content without overstepping legal weight limits. The close control necessary can be achieved only by air conditioning.

Magnetic tape for computer peripheral applications is a good example of a product which must be manufactured under stringently controlled conditions. Because of the nature of the product itself, the materials used in its production and the close limits within which the final products must be supplied to the customer, the environment in which they are made must be dust free and subject to the closest temperature and humidity control.

Although many, somewhat crude attempts were made before the dawning of the twentieth century to control internal environments, it was not until shortly before the First World War that Dr Willis H. Carrier established the principles that brought recognition of air conditioning as a branch of engineering, as well as a science. These principles provide the basis of the discipline today.

Dr Carrier, now acknowledged as the father of air conditioning, would be gratified to see its use and application so heavy and widespread.

It is interesting to note that it was in industry that air conditioning grew and developed with the worldwide industrial expansion of the past 50 years, and that, in these economically depressed 1970s, it could well be industry that will keep the British air conditioning business alive, and provide the base for its eventual return to fast growth.



The layout of an air-conditioning system, whether employing an air or water-cooled condenser.

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THE PUBLIC MORALITY

Well before the election, and therefore before the leadership of the Conservative party had become an immediate issue, Sir Keith Joseph was pondering a series of public speeches in which he would reassess Conservative principles and attitudes in the context of the day. His speech at Preston on inflation, unemployment and the money supply was one of the aeries. His speech at Birmingham on the family and civilized values is another. The second of these speeches does not possess the intellectual rigour of the first, but it has other virtues. It challenges the primacy that politicians have awarded to economics. This is not the best moment to make that challenge effective, just when the economy of this state and the international system to which it is embedded are in danger of spinning out of control. But the grounds on which the challenge is based are of permanent importance: that "the economic situation is not an independent variable"; it reflects the condition of political life and of opinion; and these in turn are associated with the personal morality prevalent in society at the time. Sir Keith Joseph's strictures on prevailing attitudes in these matters are exceedingly severe—*moribus antiquis staret Roma*. One has the feeling of being addressed now by the elder and now by the younger Agnew. But the perspective is based on a vision which he paints, and their attendant consequences in social distemper, is plainly recognizable.

Sir Keith Joseph is also prepared to call in question some of the most securely entrenched policy assumptions of the times.

That is also a political virtue, though not one that is automatically rewarded with the laurels of leadership.

Whatever we may have thought fifteen years or so back, it is our right and duty to question, in the light of experience, the rapid expansion of the universities, and the belief that by increasing the number of undergraduates we necessarily multiply the benefit either to the young people concerned or to the nation.

That needs saying, not as a prelude to turning off the tap of higher education, but in order to draw from the requirement that fresh justification be given for the programme better-considered objectives for it and better-fashioned means of achieving them.

These virtues of his speech do not conceal its flaws. About one of them there has already been a bullabalo. Sir Keith Joseph's brief excursus into eugenics was bound to raise the roof since he introduced into its distinctions of social class. If, however, attention is paid to what he had to say on the subject and not to the infelicities included in his manner of saying it, very little divides Sir Keith Joseph's interrogative advocacy of more active contraceptive services from all those who have been arguing on social grounds for the public extension of these services. Both he and they are saying that a high proportion of "unwanted children" become a social burden in one way or another. So it is ironical to find among the first

to denounce Sir Keith Joseph some of those who have been calling most insistently for the sort of measures he suggests.

A more serious weakness of the argument of his speech arises from its character as a party political barangue. The constellation of trends, moral fashions and self-indulgences which he denounces under the general heading of "permissiveness" be associates casually with the theory and practice of socialism. That is a very large jump to make, and only the politically captive will make it with him unseem. The ubiquity and prevalence in western society of the attitudes to which he takes exception suggest that they are of more diffused origin than can be explained by the minority political cult of socialism.

Certainly there is a case to answer to Sir Keith Joseph's charge that "the socialist method would take away from the family and its members the responsibilities [for education, health, saving for old age, housing] which give it cohesion", and that personal morality would thereby be affected. But the changes in personal morality and thence in the public character of society which policies of that sort might be expected to make have to be examined with some care before they can reasonably be used for the wholesale condemnation of socialism from a moral point of view. It is not evident that encouragement of "permissiveness" is one of those changes. After all, in the most socialist countries, the "people's democracies", authority is least indulgent towards what is here complained of.

A LIFT FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

'be first breakthrough in Soviet-American relations for more than two years, and the first for President Ford, has been signalled by Senator Jackson's agreeing to co-sponsor his controversial amendment to the Trade Reform Act. It all goes well the Soviet Union will now get the most-favoured-nation treatment which has been locked by Congress for two years. It will also get easier credits and credit guarantees which should do a lot for long-term contracts with American firms.

Trade between the two countries should therefore increase faster than it is already doing, and political relations could improve, but the immediate significance of the announcement is that the Soviet Union appears to have bargained an internal political concession for the trade reform. For the reason why Senator Jackson agreed to let the Bill go through is that he has received assurances from Dr Kissinger that the Soviet Union will allow emigration to cease and will stop harassing Soviet citizens who apply.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union has not made any public commitment. In fact only last week Mr Brezhnev told the United States-Soviet Trade and Economic Council: "Any attempts to make conditional the development of trade and economic relations by putting demands on the Soviet Union on questions which have no connexion with

the trade and economic field and which fall completely within the domestic competence of states are utterly irrelevant and unacceptable."

It seems unlikely that the Soviet Union will take a different line in public. No state likes to be told how to run its internal affairs, and the Soviet Union is particularly touchy on the subject. Yet clearly some understanding has been reached, and the Soviet Government knows that the Jackson amendment still reserves for Congress the power to withdraw the concession if it feels that the Soviet Union is not keeping to the understanding.

Almost certainly the main reason why the Soviet Union has been willing to allow even more emigration than it allows already is that it regards its political and economic relations with the United States as more important than almost anything else. It needs these relations because it needs international stability both to avoid dangerous and expensive confrontations and to concentrate on its own social and economic development. It also needs American technology to modernize its industry and to help in the exploitation of its vast resources.

It has also found that it can tolerate a lot of Jewish emigration without any threat to its internal security. In fact the emigration of Jews is probably not unpopular in some areas of Soviet life. But this does not mean that the west can always

bank on negotiating for internal changes in the Soviet Union. It certainly cannot expect changes that would really threaten internal security, for that has an even higher priority than relations with America. It must also be realized that if détente is to make any sense it must be to the advantage of both sides. It must help to stabilize world peace and to foster mutually beneficial trade and interdependence. Hence the Soviet Union is not wholly to the position of a *demandeur* to whom conditions can be dictated. The west also stands to gain from détente and must therefore calculate its demands with care, and with coocero for their realism.

Nevertheless, the example of the Jackson Amendment is valid to the extent that it demonstrates the existence of a real and often valuable relationship between international agreements and internal policies. Western public opinion will not endorse east-west cooperation if it is sufficiently aroused by the denial of human rights in the Soviet Union, while even in the Soviet system there are political forces which could react if pressed too hard—it is not impossible to imagine some equivalent of the Jackson Amendment in the Soviet Politburo. But even at a more general level cooperation is bound to be affected by the extent to which the values of the two sides and their views of the world are not identical but at least compatible.

David Wood

Mr Powell's return from the wilderness

return of Mr Enoch Powell to the House of Commons would have more of more than personal importance whenever it happened. But Westminster resurrection looks a portent when it coincides with leadership crisis in the Conservative Party involving Mr Heath and his policies that he has compromised over eight months in the wilderness. Powell comes back tomorrow to the House of Commons to find his policies fulfilled, a Conservative Party for a new man with an old, old message. For Mr Powell it must be a time when he may predict the event; he spared himself nothing in toiling to ensure

et, in circumstances of vasty, he makes his return to Westminster as a time when he may mortal blows at Mr Heath with any hope that he can himself die a Tory. Mr Powell has a apt to say, and there is a strong number of Conservatives in outside Parliament who feel know exactly what he means. he happens also to be a Tory advised electors to vote Labour, but there are some Conservative and candidates who are less earned with the ditch he will in than the one he is prepared to

the misjudgment or the quix of his precipitate resignation Conservative member for Wol-

verhampton, South-West, last February and his decision to vote Labour, Mr Powell presumably wanted it to be understood that he no longer wished to remain as a member of the Conservative Party. Conservative Central Office keeps no central registry of membership, so that there can be no certainty. Possibly one or more of the several constituency associations in the Conservative Party retain him as their figurehead president. Certainly, now that he comes back to the Commons as a member of the Unofficial Ulster Unionist Coalition for South Down he will not automatically take the Conservative whip or be a member of the 1922 committee, the constituency for the election of any successor to Mr Heath. To help in destroying Mr Heath, as it turns out, he had to destroy himself.

Mark you, Mr Powell's self-exclusion from Conservative politics need not be permanent. For 50 years Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster formed part and parcel of the Conservative Party, delivering their block of votes in Commons divisions in all seasons. Under Mr Whitelaw's regime as proconsul in Northern Ireland there was a mutual disengagement: Conservative Party managers wearied of pressures that sometimes seemed to amount to blackmail, and the Ulster Unionists felt the handicap of Protestant votes when they shared any of the responsibility for Northern Ireland policies. Yet, once the Conservatives had lost office in February, attempts began on both sides to revive the historic relationship. Conservatives needed votes in Commons divisions; Ulster Unionists, official or unofficial, needed friends.

Conservatives still need Commons votes, nor only in the new House forming tomorrow but in any future House where an increasingly English party requires a broader base; and the Ulster Unionists still need friends. There might be no stands, then, in which Mr Powell could, under a new Conservative leader, build a bridge between his past and his present; and once again he would be in the mainstream of Conservative politics, with a path to

the front bench opening up to him. It is a possible prospectus, though not yet probable. One hindrance would certainly be the resistance of the whole Shadow Cabinet and a majority of Conservative MPs, under Mr Heath or any other leader, to a retreat pell-mell from the Heath Administration's policies on Northern Ireland. As bridge-builder, Mr Powell would be bound to ask too high a price for a handful of Commons votes; if he asked for a lower price, his weakness as an Ulster Unionist would be quickly exposed.

That weakness is surely an element in Mr Powell's new situation. Nobody who saw on television the grim and worried faces of Mr and Mrs Powell towards the end of the count at South Down could doubt that they were crestfallen. Mr Powell had offered himself to Ulster not only as the most influential demagogue of his day but also as the only substantial politician in Ulster's service for a full generation. Though they did not spurn him, their gratitude was bedged by a reduced majority.

Nor is his status unqualified in the reckoning of his parliamentary colleagues from Ulster. Last week the Rev Ian Paisley was insistently on the telephone pressing for Mr Rees, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to meet the representative leaders of the Ulster Unionist coalition. He mentioned Mr William West (no longer an MP), Mr William Craig, and himself, but did not breathe the name of Mr Powell. There were (shall we say?) Labour Ministers who drew an inference. Mr Powell is with the Ulster Unionists, yet not for the time being of them.

Nevertheless, at Westminster a portent he must be. With his Privy Councillor's privilege, he will not need to be a group leader to catch the Speaker's eye; and once again, deservedly, the House will fill to bear the only classical Conservative orator of our time. What good he may do for Ulster remains to be seen. What formative effect he may have on the Conservative Party, in its present neurosis, may be easily imagined.

Labour's policy for industry

From the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry. Sir, I found today's letter (October 18) from Mr Norman Atkinson and six other Members of Parliament deeply depressing. How many times do we have to explain that to allow companies to retain more of their earnings to finance further growth and investment scarcely amounts to asking for a subsidy from public funds? It is this basic misunderstanding which lies at the heart of the Labour Party's proposals for future state intervention in industry.

To make the points specifically raised by Mr Atkinson's letter:

1 At no time has the CBI pressed the Government for unconditional and centrally subsidized loans distributed through commercial banks. We are asking for the relaxation of price and profit controls and for a more realistic level of corporate taxation in a period of high inflation and low growth—in other words for industry to have the chance to earn higher profits and retain more of the profits it does earn. This is quite different from a subsidy or from an "injection of consumers' and taxpayers' money into industry" as the contrary, at the moment the consumer is being subsidized at the expense of industry's ability to invest and provide jobs for the future. Equally Government is at present enjoying a revenue from the paper profits of stock appreciation.

2 Although it is true that some sectors of industry have been harder hit than others and by no means all companies are short of cash, the fact that something has to be done very quickly. We believe that selective assistance would be administratively cumbersome and would frequently miss the most important targets. By and large industry today is talking interdependence: that no one sector can be isolated from what is happening elsewhere. Mr Atkinson as usual exaggerates the market power of the major multinational companies. Reports we are getting show that large companies no less than small are affected by cash shortages and are cutting back on investment and indeed current production and jobs.

3 CBI believes the Labour Government's proposals for a National Enterprise Board and its subsidiaries, more important, irrelevant to the problem today. Even the White Paper (The Regeneration of British Industry) accepts that planning agreements could only be brought in slowly and with the cooperation of private industry. We are talking about a critical situation which must be alleviated in the next few weeks.

4 Obviously CBI would not wish to propose anything which would make the acceptance of voluntary pay restraint more difficult—and in this context we have welcomed the main principles of the TIC guidelines to wage negotiations. However, we do not believe that the effects of removing price controls would be nearly as serious as might be expected. Our calculations and consultations suggest that the total abolition of price control would add

less than 2 per cent to the retail price index over the next 12 months.

5 Finally, I can only ask Mr Atkinson to read your Economic Editor's very clear exposition today both of the scale of industry's current needs and of the CBI's present position.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL ADAMSON, Director-General, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Torrill Street, SW1, October 18.

From Professor D. R. Myddelton. Sir, In describing the possible injection of £3,000 million a year as "public subsidy of private enterprise at a rate of £8 millions a day", Mr Norman Atkinson and comrades appear to be forgetting that private enterprise are already subsidizing government spending to a far greater extent, by paying about £3,000 million a year in corporation tax and another £3,000 million a year in employers' national insurance contributions, quite apart from many other taxes.

The record of the nationalized industries since the war has been financially so disastrous that it seems strange for anyone to advocate extending nationalization to promote "our economic success through the rest of this decade". Since 1948 the nationalized industries' net assets has been less than zero on capital employed averaging about £20,000 million. This represents a massive waste of resources; and if the nationalized sector were expanded, subsidizing its losses would become an even greater burden on the remaining private enterprises.

Where does the government get funds with which to subsidize industry? Assuming that we are agreed on ruling out the printing press as a source of such real wealth, there are three possible sources: taxes from taxpayers, revenues received by government monopolies from consumers, or borrowing from domestic or foreign lenders. Which of these are Mr Norman Atkinson and his colleagues advocating: higher taxes, higher government monopoly prices, or further borrowing?

My own proposed solution to our economic problems is *laissez faire*, which I take to include widespread denationalization of the state monopolies and large reductions in taxes. Implemented over a fairly long transition period, this would leave consumers free to spend a far greater proportion of their own earnings as they themselves choose. The competitive process of the voluntary market economy would lead to the employment of resources according to individuals' wishes, not according to the coercive directions of politicians. We must remember that it is not the free market system that is now in difficulties, but the system of government interference with the free market.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. MYDDELTON, Professor of Finance and Accounting, Cranfield School of Management, Cranfield, Bedford, October 18.

Voting system changes

From Mr F. F. Mayer. Sir, Although I fully agree that the most important task of the newly elected Government is to overcome the economic crisis, I still believe that closely related to this objective is a change in the electoral system. I believe that the people to this country are no longer voting for one speaking candidate but more for the party he represents and which offers a specific solution to their general problems.

The fact that in spite of the February election the Liberal Party still gained over 18 per cent of the vote demonstrates that 18 per cent of the British people favour this party well knowing, however, from previous experience, that their votes most probably are lost due to the present electoral system. The following table shows how the picture would have looked if no votes had been lost:

Party	Per cent of votes	No. of MPs	Proposed proportional representation	Variance
Conservative	31.8	276	224	-52
Labour	39.8	312	350	+38
Liberal	13.0	11	20	+9
Public C	3.5	1	1	0
Others	11.9	10	10	0
TOTAL	100.0	635	635	0

The other table shows how unrepresentative the actual distribution of seats is:

Party	Per cent of votes	No. of MPs
Conservative	31.8	276
Labour	39.8	312
Liberal	13.0	11
Public C	3.5	1
Others	11.9	10
TOTAL AVERAGE	31.8	276

There are, of course, many other systems possible besides proportional representation, such as having the two candidates in one constituency who gain the highest number of votes to be the only candidates in a second election, should none of the candidates in the first election have gained more than 50 per cent of the votes.

I truly believe that this subject is of the utmost importance and that serious attention should be paid to it by everyone who can contribute ideas and thoughts on changing the electoral system. If one should decide to take the opinion of the British people by a referendum, it is this subject that should be chosen rather than whether or not Britain should remain a member of the EEC.

Very truly yours,
F. F. MAYER,
4 Kingsmere Road, SW19, October 16.

Conservative leadership

From Mr A. J. Turner and others. Sir, When Mr Heath steps down as Leader of the Conservative Party, long and careful consideration must be given to his replacement: the succession must not be resolved in favour of a "natural successor" as you call Mr Whitelaw without due regard to the party's future and the reasons for its past failure.

Mr Whitelaw's last policy—while praised at the time for its "moderation" and bipartisan acceptability—was responsible for the loss of 11 MPs from the Conser-

Research on hares

From Mr David Kershaw. Sir, I read with interest your Science report (October 15) on the work of Dr Lincoln, of Liverpool University, in Norfolk, though it seems strange that he should have had to kill about 250 and 400 hares just to tell us that they like mating in the Spring.

May we expect soon to read a Science report on how his activities upset the ecological balance of the area? Yours faithfully,
DAVID KERSHAW,
70, Hurlingham Court, Ranelagh Gardens, SW6.

Oak-planting admiral

From Mr N. L. Stewart. Sir, Lord Collingwood's oak planting was better rewarded than Mr Walker (October 15) allows. His trees matured to provide the necessary non-magnetic material for the large force of minesweepers constructed of wood in the early fifties, when we found ourselves facing a strong mine threat. This threat remains: the ships continue to serve the Royal Navy well and have performed a mass of tasks outstandingly. I am, Sir, etc.,
N. L. STEWART,
Meon Lea, Drove, Nr Southampton, October 15.

Prisoners in control units

From the Director-General of the Prison Service. Sir, In his letter of October 15, Professor Goode adds to the volume of concern which has been expressed about the new control unit at Wakefield Prison. May I be allowed to clear up some of the misconceptions in which his and other criticisms is based?

Firstly the accusation of secrecy is nonsense. As long ago as May 1968, when the Home Secretary explained in considerable detail in Parliament and at a press conference why the units were being set up, the sort of prisoner for whom they were intended and the regime that would obtain.

The location of the two units proposed, Wakefield and Wormwood Scrubs, was reported in Parliament in January of this year and in July Parliament was told of the imminent opening of the Wakefield unit. Full details of the units have been available throughout and indeed a great deal of information was given to the newspaper which claimed exclusive disclosure of our grim secret.

Secondly it must be understood that there is no question of prisoners with personality disorders, the inadequate, the sick and those whose behaviour is merely intensely troublesome. It is not a matter of life of the prison ever being sent to control units. These exist solely for those mercurially few prisoners who are determined and persistently undermine and disrupt prison life wherever they are confined and make life intolerable both for staff and other prisoners.

It is true that the decision to send such a prisoner to a control unit is taken administratively, but there is a Governor's Committee of Special Safeguards over and above those statutorily required for re-

moral from association under rule 43 in the prison rules have been introduced. Each and every case submitted by a Governor is required to be fully documented and to be screened with scrupulous care under a new procedure involving the Regional Director and then the headquarters of the Prison Department. After a prisoner is allocated to the control unit, his continued exclusion from association is approved by rule 43 and requires bi-monthly approval at unit less than monthly intervals.

The regime severely restricts the degree of association with other prisoners. But this does not mean that prisoners will be denied the benefits of ordinary activities and expert care that reports alleging "severe deprivation" have suggested. Prisoners will associate with one another during their daily exercise period.

They also come out of their cells in wash, bath, collect their meals, and collect library books; they go over to the main prison for visits. These can work and study in the cells. The unit is regularly visited by one of the governor grades, the prison medical officer, the chaplain, the welfare and education officers and the psychologist. Prisoners can see any or all of these on request.

Finally, I should make it clear that prisoners can petition in the usual way about their conditions or indeed about their transfer to the control unit; they can write to the MPs and they have all the normal facilities for making representations in the Board of Visitors. The entire Wakefield Board of Visitors has already been round the unit and all three prisoners were seen by the members.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. WRIGHT,
Home Office, SW1.

Trafalgar Square

From Lord Reigate. Sir, There is one satisfactory feature about the proposals for Trafalgar Square. At least full public discussion is taking place at a stage when the proposals can be altered or disapproved.

Two years ago the plans for Queen Anne's Mansions were revealed to a dismayed and generally hostile public, but no late for action. The Times described the building as a "secret monster". The same development company was involved in the debate in the House of Lords, the firm's policy was described in a quaint phrase as being "not to make a splash with their developments" (as if one could not make a splash with a lump like Queen Anne's Mansions). The company has now apparently learnt the lesson that goes properly to developers seeking publicity for their activities.

Similarly, the Westminster City Council, which, on that previous occasion, consulted 42 only of the neighbouring owners and residents, plus the Westminster Society (of whose standing and importance I am ignorant), have now sponsored an exhibition at the Grosvenor. Incidentally, the questionnaire given to visitors, which we are told will be taken into account by Westminster when a decision is made, is somewhat loaded. It begins with a statement "approving the proposals would bring several gains". Not all would agree and their views are no less pertinent. But so far so good, in that there is nothing clandestine happening.

I make no comments on the merits or demerits of the proposals. What I would wish to urge is that there should be a full public inquiry and that, in any event, the Secretary of State should "take the application". Proposals affecting the centre of the Capital City, around the Palace of Westminster, the Royal Parks and along the professional route through Trafalgar Square and Whitehall—are of national importance. The decisions should only be made, therefore, by the Minister responsible in Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
REIGATE,
House of Lords.

The Criterion Theatre

From Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-East. Sir, On October 21 the Westminster City Council will be considering the planning application submitted by Trust Houses Forte for the redevelopment of the Criterion site. Their decision is vital in the future of the Criterion Theatre and it is hoped that the city councillors will realize that the theatre is a national asset and it is by rejecting this application.

The closure of this unique and historic theatre for an unspecified period, which could be years, would be disastrous and the fear of theatre people is that the Criterion would be lost to drama, not only during the period of reconstruction but permanently. For, although Westminster have expressed their intent that this building should be main-

Turn of the tide?

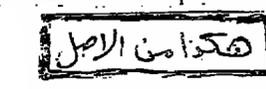
From Mrs L. Knowles. Sir, Mr Seifert acknowledges publicly the disastrous effects of high rise flats.

Mr Julian Crichtley acknowledges publicly that there is indeed a case for bringing back capital punishment.

Mr Wilson acknowledges publicly Mr Heath's call for unity.

Is this the turn of the tide? Soon, perhaps, we might dare uphold the policy believe in law and order, live on our own backyards and search for reds under our beds without being hailed as fascists—or am I dreaming?

Yours faithfully,
LORRAINE KNOWLES,
9 St Leonard's Terrace, SW3.



هنا من الأخبار

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Scottish site purchase by state steel puts private sector project in disarray

By Peter Hill
More than 1,000 acres of land at Hunterston, Ayrshire, have been bought by the British Steel Corporation as a site for a multi-million pound steelworks project.

decade as development at its other major coastal site at Redcar nears completion.
In view of the huge escalation in costs now being faced by steelmakers throughout the world the possibility of the BSC developing the site jointly with a foreign steelmaker cannot be ruled out.

Hunterston could become a major steel producing centre with an output of 10 million to 12 million tonnes annually and employing several thousand people.
What will particularly concern the parties involved in the private sector project—Ferrofered—is whether the BSC will allow Ferrofered's project to go ahead on part of the land now owned by the BSC, and the availability of the ore and coal terminal.

Expansion in money supply less marked

By Tim Congdon
In the four weeks to September 18 the money supply rose slowly on both the major definitions. According to figures released today by the Bank of England, both M1—the narrowly defined money stock—and M3, the broadly defined money stock, rose by 4 per cent in the period.

Lockheed's audit problems posing threat to Textron merger deal and TriStar finance

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 20
A vast restructuring plan proposed in June by Textron Incorporated for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is running into difficulties. This will at least force an extension of the present November 30 closing date for the contractual agreements between the companies.

Textron could back out of the deal, which could be disastrous for Lockheed, should Lockheed fail to secure firm sales contracts for 180 TriStar jets by November 30. The company will not reach this total, having sold only 137 of the aircraft in data.

programme, enabling it to report profits; and it announced last month that its net earnings, assuming a successful 300 unit TriStar programme, for the first half of this year rose to \$10.8m (about £4.6m) from \$9.9m in the comparative 1973 period.

programme, and sorting through Lockheed's accounting system is apparently proving to be much more of an arduous task than Textron imagined. In the final analysis, however, Lockheed may be forced to make changes in its accounting practices and comply with any demands dictated by Textron.

BSC delivery record hits exports

Business News Staff
Attempts by the British Steel Corporation to build up substantial export business are being hampered by difficulties caused by the corporation's delivery record.

While the move is designed to compensate for the expected fall-off in earnings from United Kingdom sales, it is also geared to regaining some of the export business that the BSC voluntarily forfeited last year to support the home market.

At least one American company has expressed interest in buying from the BSC, and August Thyssen-Hütte, the German group, has also been in discussion with BSC executives. But doubts about the ability of the BSC to deliver the steel on time are a barrier.

12,500 idle as disputes close two shipyards

By Our Northern Industrial Correspondent
As the trade unions step up pressure on the Government to force an end to the small scale nationalization of the shipbuilding and repair industries, two major shipyards are today closed by pay strikes.

pany says 7,000 staff employees will be progressively made idle during the next few days. A dispute over pay differentials, involving 2,300 ancillary workers, is being referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Service, but they have refused to return to work while the inquiry is held.

At Birkenhead the Cammell Laird shipyard is closed because 2,300 men are on strike over a pay and grading dispute. Another 2,000 men have been laid off. Talks before the weekend failed to resolve the dispute.

Seven Hawker plants to hold HS 146 protest

By David Young and Maurice Cortina
Efforts to stop Hawker Siddeley from pulling out of the Government-backed HS 146 airliner project will take a new turn today when workers at seven of the group's plants stage protest meetings.

They also say it is not unknown for airlines to be cautious about being the lead customer for ordering a new aircraft. The demand for the aircraft in world markets was still there, even if there might be short-term financing problems.

Commonwealth Investment bank scheme endorsed

Melvyn Westlake
A private report giving full details to establishment of Commonwealth Investment Bank is now in the hands of Arnold Smith, the Canadian Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. It seems certain that the Commonwealth heads of government meet in Kingston, Jamaica, next April, they will give the green light to the bank's formation.

The report has been compiled by six experts who are advising the Commonwealth countries on the bank's formation. The report envisages that the bank would raise funds for investment from a variety of sources—international financial agencies, leading banks, finance houses and government aid programmes. Part of the funds disbursed would be on concessional terms and on commercial terms.

Threshold pay rise could mean dearer bread

By Hugh Clayton
With the grizzling of a further threshold wage increase, bakers will consider asking for a further rise in the price of bread, Mr Theodore Curtis, chairman of the Federation of Bakers, said.

Ford's pay concessions put Vauxhall on the spot

By R. W. Shakespeare
Ford's further concessions in the protracted wage negotiations now make its latest offer—still to be accepted at shop floor level—worth £68m. It gives most production workers the promise of immediate pay increases of more than £14 a week, with a lot more to come over the next 18 months.

Spectre of redundancies

When he meets leaders of industry in his Budget plans the Chancellor will be told that the spectre of large-scale redundancies in manufacturing industries through the cost of meeting wage increases is more to be reported than the threat of companies going on to a voluntary four-day week.

Money supply

Table with columns: Date, M1, M3, % change over 3 months at end of month, M1, M3. Rows: 1973 Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec; 1974 Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June, Aug, Sept.

Robert Lee International Manpower Consultants Limited announces the opening of its Manchester office at Elisabeth House St. Peters Square MANCHESTER (Tel. 061-236 0285) on 21st October 1974

Gold mines face African boycott Johannesburg, Oct 20.—South Africa's prosperous gold mines, the backbone of the nation's economy, face the threat of a political boycott by African workers from neighbouring nations, which supply more than 75 per cent of the mining labour force.

On other pages Business appointments 16 Appointments vacant 10 Financial Editor 17 Financial news 18 Management 16 Letters 16 Diary 19 Share prices 19 Unit trust prices 18 Bank Base Rates Table 18 Company Notices: Anglo-Continental Investment & Finance Company 17 Robert Lee International 15 Lending rate 11 1/2 pc The Bank of England's minimum lending rate remains at 11 1/2 per cent this week.

1984 Will it be a good year? If you take out life assurance this year, the chances are you're thinking about 1994, or even further away in the future. But what if you need money sooner than that? With Scottish Provident, you can assure yourself of security in 1984 by taking out a Selected Period Investment Policy. Because you can write the maturity date on the policy after 10 years.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Permutations to solve industry's cash needs

Thinking on how to deal with industry's cash problems is becoming daily more refined. One idea follows another in rapid succession, only to be jettisoned as a complete solution, it becomes increasingly obvious that Mr Healey will need to produce a sophisticated package. Next on the list is to set industry's £3,000m financial deficit predicted for 1974. Harold Lever's plan for a new medium term credit facility may be to await the findings of the wide ranging official review currently being done on the whole question of the provision and employment of capital in British industry. This will not be ready until the end of the year at least.



Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of Hawker Siddeley Group. Strong order books in 1975.

But if the Lever plan provides a quick solution, it is her ideas currently being untried, such as a moratorium for a year perhaps on corporation tax payments. The chief it would offer is probably much more apparent than real. Actual tax payments by many companies in any one year are low as only one third of the output shown in the accounts, mainly because of capital allowances. Companies with substantial new investment in development areas have reduced current tax liability for a year. Moreover where the production cycle is long, or where they have been hard hit by cost inflation, taxable profits are virtually non-existent just now. Their cash flow remains secure and tax moratorium would bring only minimal relief.

Hawker Siddeley More cash to come

However substantial the offsetting figures—pluses on contract revaluation and minuses for HS 146 write-offs—that go towards arriving at a £732m below the line exceptional surplus, the underlying trend at Hawker Siddeley looks encouraging enough at this stage. And progress has, apparently, been across a fairly broad front, with three-day working being harder in terms of supply than production disruptions. So, with little reason to suppose that progress will not be maintained over the rest of the year, we have earnings of comfortably over 50p a share in prospect. In addition, liquidity remains strong and there are still the net proceeds of the £17m de Havilland Canada disposal to come in.

Looking farther ahead, order books through 1975 look good and that should just about add up to adequate support for the year at 197p on a prospective p/e of around three and a half and yield of 9.8 per cent. Nor should the threat of nationalization of the aerospace side worry the market, particularly given that Hawker could be starting to face order gaps by the late seventies and will not now have its bargaining position weakened by a crippling HS 146 commitment. For the record, the aerospace side in 1973 accounted for around one-third of capital employed and some two-fifths of attributable pre-tax profits.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £90.6m
Sales £232m (£203m)
Pre-tax profits £21.6m (£19.6m)
Dividend gross £5.8p (7.9p)
Excluding Hawker Siddeley Canada.

Union Corporation Chances of survival

Firmness in the Union Corporation share price on Thursday and Friday was due to rumors that either General Mining may return to the fray or that Gold Fields of South Africa was about to improve its terms. But the package accompanying Genmin's partial offer would seem to indicate

this was a first and last attempt.

GfSA is, of course, another matter. While the whisper is that an extension to the present offer will be announced on Wednesday, one may well wonder whether GfSA can win any terms.

At present, 60 per cent of the 16.2 million shares are in firm hands, 49 per cent held by Consolidated Gold Fields and 11 per cent by Anglo American's Amgold associate. GfSA's historic high rating has in part been due to the relatively narrow market, together with the glamour attached to its mines. One can foresee that Unicorn shareholders, faced with a possible drop of 25 per cent in their calendar 75 income, must be regarded as potentially weak holders of new GfSA shares, suggesting a consequent sharp fall in the share price. Admittedly a resurgence in the bullion price could come to the rescue of GfSA, but then in terms of potential dividend receipts, Unicorn is also a beneficiary with some intriguing prospects up its sleeve.

With Consolidated Gold Fields already facing an overhang of 33 per cent in its GfSA stake—below 30 per cent it can no longer control capital issues—GfSA's room for manoeuvre in equity terms appears limited. The pointers are all for Unicorn emerging as a stronger animal at the end of the day.

George Kent Weighing up the sums

Unless we have still to see some unexpected twist in what has become something of a long-running story, the fate of George Kent should effectively be settled by tomorrow afternoon when GEC's extended offer closes. The assumption must be that, following a week of further consultations with Kent, the Department of Industry has finally made up its mind. And the way it has decided to vote its 24 per cent stake will, of course, decide the outcome. For if the Government opts for the GEC plan—as a result of which it would finish up with a 33 per cent interest in the ongoing business—the Bank Organisation, which would also retain an interest in the on-going concern, would obviously vote its 13 per cent holding the same way. And to make the situation watertight, GEC has already indicated that it has accepted 17 per cent acceptances from other sources.

If, on the other hand, Mr Benn decides that Brown Boveri's recent proposal, dropping its interest from 53 to 49 per cent is acceptable and consequently decides to cast his vote the way that the majority of the Kent workforce would wish him to, then the result will, presumably, be equally clear-cut in BB's favour. But whether or not that will represent the best deal for the general body of shareholders remains open to question. Taking the unquoted SMI share at a (generous) 100p, 50 per cent discount to asset value, would mean that the BBK share would need to command a market value of at least 20p to make up a package equivalent to the GEC 32p a share cash offer. This in turn implies a 77m capitalization for BBK, requiring pre-tax profits of around £3m for a (fully-taxed) p/e of 5. Clearly, that should not be impossible given turnover approaching £40m and the benefits of the BB links, while that kind of profit would also allow a 12 per cent yield on a 24 times covered dividend. The question is one of time-scale and for a substantial recovery in the status of equities.

"... we will", the Labour Manifesto said, "introduce new legislation to help forward our plans for a radical extension of industrial democracy in both the private and public sectors". Mr Michael Foot, as Secretary of State for Employment, has shown himself keenly interested in the concept, though it appears to be second in priority for him to his Employment Protection Bill. One can only hope that, before Mr Foot and the Government move, they will read a short pamphlet published by the Industrial Society before the election, entitled *Practical Policies for Participation*.

Its starting point is the recognition that a "participation" bandwagon is now rolling. All three political parties were in favour of some kind of innovation during the election. The CBI leadership is in favour, even if much of the membership is more lukewarm. The TUC, more surprisingly in view of its past record of favouring unfettered bargaining, has also swung round, provided that the arrangements are drafted

on its terms. The EEC Commission has published draft directives. In short, the bandwagon cannot be stopped. Please, therefore, says the Industrial Society, let us ask and answer some basic questions so that it has a chance of running down the right track.

The first point is that, like the perpetual contradiction between liberty and equality, there is an inherent conflict between participation and collective bargaining. There are many trade unionists (and many managers) who feel instinctively that their respective best interests are served by free collective bargaining, tempered perhaps by machinery for conciliation; and who feel correspondingly uneasy about the element of decision sharing and burden sharing that participation inevitably involves.

So the Government and both sides of industry should first think through the issue of whether or not they want a system of real participation, with the consequence that the scope of collective bargaining is reduced. For collective bargaining is a process between two sides with, at base, conflict-

ing interests; while participation is not. Human nature being what it is, however, the probability is that legislation will advance in the statute book without much thought being given to this central conflict. Practically speaking, therefore, the main consideration should be given to ensuring (a) that, in the name of reform, serious damage is not done in the good parts of the existing system; and (b) that any new system has as great potential for constructive development as possible. It is in this context that this brief pamphlet is studded with common sense.

It argues that the debate about effective, satisfactory and satisfying "participation" has become increasingly concerned with the single issue of worker representation on boards of directors of a company. Yet the initiative, presumably, for participation is a mixture of things: a need for job security, a desire to be involved in management decisions which affect one's job, incorporate policy making, even (though not often) in corporate ownership.

Worker representation on whatever kind of board may help in these respects, if only as an earnest or symbol. But there is no guarantee that it will for the main rebuke is genuine consultation and fuller information throughout a company and this can be bad or good under any board structure or system of company law.

The pamphlet offers no blueprint. In fact it rightly argues that any attempt to impose a single blueprint would be a disaster. Its plea is that there should be a period of widespread experimentation with as diverse a range of systems and techniques as possible. Some will suit large companies, some small, some manufacturing, some service, some public sector, some multinational.

The two lessons from the late Industrial Relations Act must surely be that the experience of other countries is usually irrelevant and that a legal structure that does not correspond somewhat in some people's aspirations is worse than useless. Will a Labour Government repeat these mistakes over industrial democracy?

A participation text for Mr Foot

Hugh Stephenson

Vicious spiral that could lead to default on payments

In the absence of urgent action to bail developing countries out of their mounting economic difficulties, there is a serious possibility of heavy defaults on their rapidly accumulating external debts, or even outright repudiation of them—over the next few years.

Concern at this prospect is now evident within many of the principal lending institutions, including commercial banks in London and the multinational aid agencies. For payment defaults on a wide scale would further undermine confidence in the international money markets and cause yet more damage to the already badly battered world economy.

These fears have given an alarm signal being expressed about the desperately gloomy outlook for many developing countries over the next three or four years, particularly if there is a world trade slump.

With the total external debts of 86 poor nations totalling just over \$200,000m at the end of 1972, the potential magnitude of the problem is awesome.

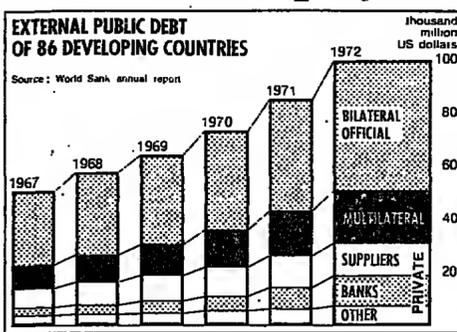
These debts have been rising by between 16 and 17 per cent a year, and if they have continued to mount since 1972 at a similar pace, must now stand at about \$225,000m, or three times the level of outstanding debt in 1965.

Moreover, only 29 countries accounted for more than 70 per cent of the total debt in 1972, excluding the main oil producing states. As a result of this rapid increase in external debts the servicing costs (interest and capital repayments) now account for some 17 per cent of third world non-oil export earnings. This leaves aside the additional outflow of many millions of dollars from developing countries each year as dividend remittances on the \$50,000m of private foreign investment within their territories.

For India and Pakistan debt service payments on official contractual debt alone, together with a quarter of all their export earnings, while for Egypt the proportion is almost a third. For at least seven countries the figure is more than 20 per cent.

In this context it may be significant that in the 1960s six Latin American countries defaulted on their external payments when the ratio of investment income outflows to foreign exchange earnings rose to between 20 and 30 per cent (there was, of course, little aid about as defined today).

Yet, in spite of their rising debts, the developing countries remain perennially hungry for funds. In recent times, riding the crest of a commodity boom and with the full resources of the world banks, the mineral-rich developing nations



have been borrowing enthusiastically in the Eurocurrency market.

It is estimated that since 1971 more than \$20,000m has been borrowed from this source. But now, suddenly, many third world states are being severely squeezed between the rapidly rising costs of their imports of oil, food, fertilizer and manufactured goods, and the declining market for their exports, as a result of the downturn in economic activity in the industrialized countries.

If this situation continues to deteriorate, some developing countries could be faced with little alternative except to declare a moratorium on debt repayments.

Ironically, this could happen at a time when the need for large new injections of foreign funds has seldom been greater. The World Bank gave warning in last month's annual report that economic growth in some developing countries could be almost negligible between now and 1980. Large-scale outside support would be needed simply to stop the poorest nations becoming completely bankrupt.

Mr Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, believes that if even a modest improvement is to be achieved in the living standards of the developing countries, the net flow of capital from the rich countries will have to rise substantially in the next six or seven years, from \$20,000m in 1973 to \$53,000m in 1980—an increase of more than 160 per cent.

Two thirds of this increase is needed simply to compensate for the higher prices of commodities and services imported by the third world. A very large proportion of the additional sums would also have to be on extremely concessionary terms to the developing countries.

Yet with the chances of such a rise in foreign capital inflows apparently very unlikely, many

commensurately with world prices its real value will decline.

At the same time, the quadrupling of the oil price and the changed economic conditions could destroy many of the assumptions underlying projects on which borrowed capital had been spent.

Loans for some of these projects came from banks in the Eurocurrency market, and there is some evidence that much of this lending took place with little prudent scrutiny and assessment. If there were defaults on Eurocurrency loans this could present the lending banks with serious difficulties. It would also make them more cautious of renewing loans for other, unaffordable, developing countries. In such a situation, further compounding their financial problems.

Already there are signs that the developing countries are being squeezed out of the Eurocurrency markets by the increasing demands made upon it by these industrialized nations desperate to finance their own oil deficits.

Perhaps more worrying is the apparent exclusion of the third world from any traditional recycling of Arab oil surpluses, to which the rich nations are firmly asserting a prior claim.

No doubt the creditors of a defaulting country—both government and private—would be prepared in the event to permit both a rescheduling of debts over a much longer period and more manageable rates of interest. For some developing countries such a course could, therefore, be quite profitable.

Since 1956 there have been some 16 multilateral debt relief, or rescheduling, arrangements for eight developing countries covering debts of \$5,000m. There have also been 12 bilateral debt renegotiations.

It is thus no novelty. There may, however, now be a greater tendency on the part of developing countries to default selectively.

For example, there may be a disinclination to default on loans from oil producers, both because of a greater affinity between the countries involved and because of the developing countries' need for oil. But the onerous terms that the International Monetary Fund exacts from its borrowers have generated much resentment, and will probably not give that institution any place on a debtor's priority list for repayments.

Some IMF demands, like those for greater foreign exchange and trade liberalization, are held by some borrowers to have resulted only in the need for still more loans. It is further argued that as the IMF is a creation of the Western world it has a free trade philosophy which is harmful to developing countries.

These countries, it is argued, are forced to adopt measures that lead to a vicious spiral of mounting debt for them, but which benefit traders in the industrialized countries. It is the kind of argument that could be heard much more in coming years.

Melvyn Westlake

Business Diary in Europe: Lead trap • For Smith read Sims

On the whole basis of the present evidence, the lead cost of lowering the lead cost of production could be challenged as a result of a report to be published by a government department. In fact, industry sources reckon that if the report is in favour of the suggestion, it could mean the end of a recommendation to the European Economic Community for a concerted reappraisal of present government moves towards the massive reduction of lead in petrol.

All that has to do with an 18 month investigation by the United Kingdom Department of Industry's Warren Springs Institute into the effectiveness of a new type of lead trap near produced jointly by Continental and European of Germany, the oil group Texaco, Associated Ocril, the lead producer of petrol additives, the simplicity of the lead trap attracted world wide attention when it was announced in late 1972. The fact that a silencer stuffed with inert steel wool coated with minimum oxide could be as effective as the more expensive heavy-duty silencers, which are capable of stalling high speeds on low lead petrol.

The Department for the Environment commissioned an intensive road and laboratory programme using 20 cars fitted with the British-American silencers and 20 cars fitted with the Texaco silencers. The latter "cans" were manufactured by TI silencers and compared in a pilot plant at

Magnesium Elektron (a subsidiary of British Aluminium in which TI has a controlling interest).

Batches of 100 traps were produced for each type of car in the test programme. The traps chosen for installation were then selected from these batches by the Ministry men in charge of the tests. Tests one gusher have largely borne out the consortium's claim to extract 70 per cent of the lead present in petrol. They also remained effective for at least the life of present silencing systems, and for much longer under some operating conditions.

A second and more detailed investigation of the silencing and economic factors involved is already nearing completion and will be published shortly as a stage two report.

Name change

Londonders' sang pride gave a knock to corporate frolic at W. H. Smith when the company changed the name on its biggest central London branch to Sims for a day—and nobody noticed. The exercise was part of a test of store names for a new development in Holland which is a joint venture with Elsevier, the Dutch publishing company. Partly because both companies were involved, and partly because the name W. H. Smith, it was thought, would be a familiar and acceptable one to Dutch speaking customers (who have difficulty in pronouncing the "th" syllable) the partnership sought a new name for the



A young couple striding past W. H. Smith's in Kingsway, London, and like most people passing by they noticed nothing unusual about the shop.

Dutch stores. The name "Sims" was finally selected and it was decided to test its appearance and acceptability in W. H. Smith's Kingsway branch in London.

Early this year the sign above the store was duly altered and WHS publicity staff stood by for inquiries from puzzled shareholders and financial journalists but did not receive a single call.

The name was found acceptable for this and other reasons and the first store under the "Sims" name opens in Zwolle 70 miles from Amsterdam this week. The WHS system introduces a new concept to Dutch retailing. It incorporates magazines, records and other leisure equipment in the same store as books. Traditional Dutch

retailers divide these sectors into specialist shops.

Belgian tip off
The affair of the £6m to £16m losses of Belgium's Banque de Bruxelles from illegal foreign exchange transactions is acquiring some rich political overtones.

What Belgium's governing Christian Democrats want to know is who tipped off the Belgian Socialist Party about the losses before they were made public last Monday.

The existence of some "curious figures" in the bank's accounts was discovered on October 8 at 3 pm, it transpires. The bank decided to keep the matter secret pending investigations and consultation. But

leaks forced an announcement on October 14.

Meanwhile someone involved in the affair, it is said, was tipped off at the National Bank—bad tipped off the Socialists. They used their knowledge to harry the Government privately and to force a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vandenberghe, on Sunday, October 13. The Governor of the National Bank has subsequently issued a statement denying that the leak came from any of his men.

Once the matter reached Parliament, the Socialists were in a good position to pose as alert guardians of the depositor's interests, and to call for draconian controls on the future operations of Belgium's leading banks. Since these occupy an even more crucial position in Belgium's industrial and commercial activity than in most European countries, it has been not unsatisfactory episode for the Socialists.

Italian fund

The growing difficulties of Italian industry are reflected in the latest statistics of the Cassa Integrazziona di governo, which are making up wages of workers put on short time or laid off.

These show that payments were made for 3,167,000 unworked hours in September, nearly three times more than the 1,200,000 hours of September, 1973. The figure is destined to rise again sharply this month, as it does not yet reflect the 71,000 workers put on a three-day week by Fiat.

Unless official aid is increased

Anglo-Continental Investment & Finance Company Limited (Registered in England—No: 51718)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Share Warrants to Bearer of the Company that the 77th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Abchurch Lane, London EC2A 2AN on Tuesday, 12th November, 1974, at 11.30 a.m. for the following business:—

- (1) To receive and consider the accounts for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1974, and the report of the Directors and the Auditors thereon.
- (2) To re-elect Directors.
- (3) To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
- (4) To transact any other business of the Company competent to be dealt with at such meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Share Warrants to Bearer of the Company that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held immediately after the Annual General Meeting has been concluded or adjourned at the same place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a Special Resolution to approve the reduction of the Share Premium Account of the Company from £34,596,663 to £31,599,728.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company and the Circular and Notice convening the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company can be obtained from The Secretary, 65-68 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 2BA.

Holders of the Share Warrants to Bearer will be admitted to the Meetings on presenting a Certificate that they have deposited their Warrants prior to the day of the Meetings with any Authorised Depository in the United Kingdom.

Forms of Deposit Certificates (incorporating a Form of Proxy) are available from The Secretary at the above address.

Registered Office: 65-68 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 2BA

By Order of the Board, J. S. Kemble, Secretary.

21-10-74.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Fothergill & Harvey off to flying start

By Ashley Druker
Opening results of Fothergill & Harvey for the 28 weeks to July 20 fully justify the confidence expressed four months ago. On turnover 31 per cent better at £4.6m, pre-tax profit more than doubled from £262,000 to £540,000...

volume. He gives a warning however that increasing costs and high interest rates may erode the envisaged profit performance. Break-up of divisions shows that commodity broking and dealing bring in 27 per cent of profit, commodity processing 11 per cent, general merchanting 13 per cent...

Telefusion now in good trim

Disclosing that the sale of its London rental television accounts brought in some £300,000 profit over book value, Telefusion also reports that it now has more rental accounts than on January 1 last. Rental income brings in the bulk of the record net cash flow of £7.8m...

St-Gobain snags in second-half

On sales up from 7,475m francs to 10,366m francs for the first six months (an increase of 39 or 30 per cent on the basis of equivalent structures) operating income of Saint-Gobain-pont-a-Mousson climbed 39 per cent to 709m francs...

Barr & W. Arnold
With profits from all its divisions (holdings, motor and computer bureau) all declining the pre-tax of Barr & Wallace Arnold Trust fell from £641,000 to £216,000 in the seven months to July 31.

Estate & Gen Inv
The board of Estates & General Investments says it has been informed by one of the directors, Mrs. J. Davidson, that her family interests in the ordinary capital has been reduced by the sale of 2.9m shares to Pwelling Holdings.

Guinness Peat

Without hazarding a forecast on full year's profits, Lord Kinnis, executive chairman of Guinness Peat Group, reports that the merchandising, commodity and chemical operations continue to operate at a high

Euromarkets

A quarter point reduction in the prime leading rate of First National City Bank and Chemical Bank helped to promote a late rally in Eurodollar bond prices, reports AP-Dow Jones. Once again, however, investor demand was concentrated on medium-term notes rather than long-term bonds.

One United States banker in London said that the expected large fourth quarter rise in oil-producer investment was continuing to be placed in short-term investments. This investment would undoubtedly help to lower short-term interest rates.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns: Country, Maturity, Yield, Premium. Lists various Eurobond issues from countries like Australia, Canada, Denmark, etc.

The coupon rate was a record high for a Japanese convertible issue. The size was reduced to \$20m (about £8.6m) from the originally expected \$25m. The gross couponing fee to the borrower was raised to 2.6 per cent, compared with a 2.5 per cent maximum charged for a Eurobond issue.

The offering at par was made with a very small conversion premium of 1328 per cent above the price of the common stock at the time.

Bond dealers meet: The Association of International Bond Dealers aimed to improve conditions on the Eurobond market by giving it greater liquidity rather than by tightening up regulations, Mr Hans Peter Sorg, the association's chairman, said in Paris.

He said the AIBD board had invited leading market makers to Paris to discuss aspects of the secondary market after a routine quarterly meeting of the board—Reuter.

Commodities

Price factor helps chipboard to weather economic storm

There was an almost full house at the recent American Metal Market forum at the Café Royal in London. Around 250 people from many parts of the world listened to the speakers with unusual tenseness, possibly hoping for some hint of better times ahead. They were disappointed.

Indeed, after this column had questioned metal traders, merchants and bankers not only at the forum but at the London Metal Exchange dinner, and various other functions, it became an urgent necessity to partake of some quick refreshments to cheer oneself.

Not content with having the levels of metal and banking prices an entirely different commodity was tackled. A look was taken at the current situation in timber but the position was even more gloomy—if possible—

Latest reports suggest that at least one Scandinavian country is cutting (if that is the right word) back on its forestry products—except paper—by 20 per cent.

A particularly bleak outlook in this field is seen in the United Kingdom, France, Holland, and Spain. Stocks have risen sharply and the industry in the United Kingdom is now facing cash flow and storage problems.

Narrowing this area down to one part of the timber trade a return visit was paid to the Chipboard Promotion Association in Esher, Surrey.

In January, 1973 (the last visit) chipboard consumption was rattling along at a great pace and indeed for the whole of that year usage soared to an all time high of 915,000 metric tons, a jump of 250,000 tonnes over 1972.

Ever the first half of this year was good with United Kingdom deliveries up 19.1 per cent over the same period of 1973. But production expanded rapidly and showed a 36 per cent rise.

Consequently stocks have leapt. At the end of June these were at 28,127 tonnes compared with only 7,444 tonnes a year earlier.

However, Mr Roy Ainge, the director of CPA, remains confident and although he expects consumption to drop back to 700,000 tonnes this year he feels that by 1976 usage will again reach 900,000 tonnes.

Competition for shavings, etc. has been coming from the live stock industry and from the need to conserve high costing fuels, and once more wood is being burned to heat buildings.

There is a fair availability of round wood in the shape of forest thinnings but the high prices achieved for paper in recent years have led to the pulp industry being prepared to pay more than the particle board manufacturer.

Mr Ainge says that in many countries where wood is a major resource, manufacturers have fully integrated manufacturing capability, and many produce sawn timber, plywood, fibre building board, paper pulp and wood particle board.

At a conference earlier this year Mr Leslie Robus, CPA's technical manager, reported that in spite of the current economic situation—or perhaps because of it—the potential for increased penetration of chipboard in the building industry was far greater than ever before.

Because of mounting costs the search for cheaper substitutes has been intensified. Consequently builders are considering the possibilities of using chipboard over a wider range of applications more seriously than hitherto.

But Mr Robus felt that for future growth price must not be the dominating factor. The performance of the product must be the overriding consideration. It is vital to concentrate on "fitness for purpose" in the present and future marketing of chipboard—and ensure that the right board for the right job is correctly manufactured, correctly specified, correctly sold, and correctly used.

Brokers' views

Last week's upset in the financial sectors of the stock market fell chiefly upon shares in the secondary bankers. Shares in the clearing banks looked steadier by the end of the week—a trend that will find support from the Banking Annual, published by Savory in Millin. Purchase of shares in both the London and Scottish clearing banks is recommended.

Millin's view is that clearing bank pretax profits should rise from £630m to £670m this year and remain close to this figure in 1975. Foreseeing a cautious and bear market conditions in 1975, Millin comments that the premium rating formerly reflecting North Sea involvement and also has a borrowing ratio below the London clearing.

A review of capital ratios placing emphasis on what Millin's property, trade investments, associated companies, etc. again underlines the differential between Midland Bank and its rivals. Millin comments that intentions in 1974 should be sufficient to improve Midlands free resources.

But Millin feels that any recommendation in the hire-purchase sector would be premature, particularly as some companies could have difficulty in maintaining dividends in the coming year.

Dividend factors are high on the list of recommendations for shares in the Rank Organisation from De Zoete & Bevan. The firm advises accumulation of both the ordinary and the A shares in the 80p to 85p range (on Friday the shares traded at 105p). De Zoete expects earnings at Rank to outpace most of British industry, comments that Rank and Rank Xerox are inflation-resistant beneficiaries, that the group has adequate security for borrowing requirements and that the overseas earnings from Xerox are a large asset against United Kingdom difficulties.

Terry Byland

The Times Share Indices
The Times share index fell 12.72 points to 1,268.91 at close on Monday. The index had risen 1.26 points on the previous day.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Large table with multiple columns: Unit Name, Current Price, Change, etc. Lists various unit trusts and their performance over the week.

Results this week

TODAY: Finals: Bryant Holdings, Johnson & Firth Brown, Myddleton Hotels, Sirdany, Town Centre Securities. Interims: Davies & Newman, Furness Withy, Ernest Ireland, Metro Town & Central Properties and Oxley Fringing.

TOMORROW: Finals: David Charles, Clifford & Snell, Consolidated African Selection Trust, Harrisons & Crossfield, Lockwoods, Foods and Spencer Gears. Interims: Amalgamated Power Engineering, GHP Group, Hunting Associated, Lankro Chemicals Group, Sears Holdings and Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn.

WEDNESDAY: Finals: S. Casket, Eleco Holdings, Golden Hope Plantations.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Dividend, etc. Lists various fixed interest stocks and their current market prices.

Bank Base Rates

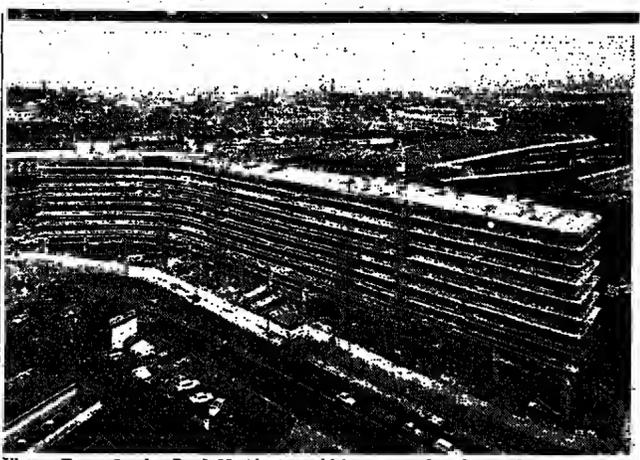
Table showing bank base rates for various banks: Barclays Bank 12%, NFNC 13%, Hill Samuel 12%, C. Hoare & Co. 12%, Lloyds Bank 12%, Midland Bank 12%, Nat Westminster 12%, Shenley Trust 12%, 20th Cent Bank 12%, C. T. White 13%, Williams & Glyn's 12%.

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Victory House, London Road, Manchester, which was topped out last week.

The shopping sector of the market is producing much activity, in spite of rising retail prices and the uncertain economic outlook. Schemes started some time ago are coming into operation and new proposals are entering the pipeline on a firm basis.

Shop plans arouse interest

In Northampton the shopping centre, which is the first part of the development corporation's Weston Favell Centre to be completed, is to open early next week. The shopping area, which has been built by Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, is costing about £3.5m and provides about 210,000 sq ft of lettable floor space under one roof, with most of the shops on one single-level deck.

They include two large stores and about 30 smaller units, most of which have already been let. One of the large stores, of 58,000 sq ft, will be run by Jasco and the other, with 54,000 sq ft, by Super Centa, a joint operation between Key Markets and Lewis Selfridges, for whom this store will be the first of a planned nation-wide network of similar stores. Parking is being provided for 1,200 cars.

The remaining part of the Weston Favell Centre, which has been designed by the corporation's department of architecture and planning, will include a sports complex, a church, a day nursery and a school. It is expected to be in full operation by next spring.

At Hyde, Manchester, Fine Fare are to build a hypermarket on a site of seven acres as an extension of the town centre. With a total area of 110,000 sq ft, it will have a sales area of about 75,000 sq ft, of which 35,000 sq ft will be for food sales and the remainder for other domestic goods. There is to be parking for more than 800 cars on the site, which is close to a bus station. Building is due to start in January for completion in the summer of 1976.

After a delay of more than a year because of planning difficulties, work is to start next February on a new office block on the corner of Newhall Street and Charlotte Street, Birmingham. Costing about £3m, the scheme is by Norwest Hayward Developments and the design by Peter King and Jones. The main block will be 16 storeys high, giving 90,000 sq ft, but there will be a smaller block of 15,000 sq ft facing St Paul's Square, with a marble chip facing to blend with surroundings.

Part of the scheme is a multi-storey park for 650 cars, due to open at the end of this month. The offices are due for completion in 1977. Letting is through John German and Son, of Birmingham, and Frederick J. Pepper.

In Manchester last week Victory House, London Road, was formally topped out. Work on the 10-storey building began in April, 1973, and completion is expected next July. The block is a development by London Bridge Securities and is being constructed by Henry Boot Construction to designs by J. W. Hammond.

Costing about £2.6m, it will provide about 215,280 sq ft of offices. The site is to the south of the city centre on the corner of the Mancunian Way. Joint letting agents are Bernard Thorpe and Partners and W. H. Robinson and Co, both of Manchester.

In London, work has started on renewing the six-storey block in Drury Lane, which was formerly occupied by Bermans and Nathans Ltd, the theatrical costumiers. It is being extensively modernised as a headquarters building of about 42,000 sq ft.

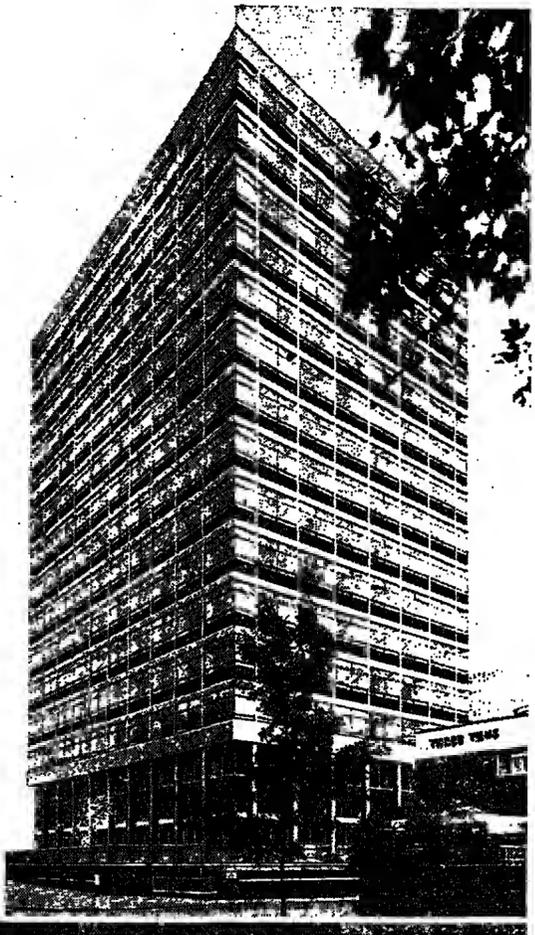
The architects are R. J. Cecil and Partners and completion is due in the autumn of next year. The scheme is being carried out by Grosvenor Square Property Co and letting is through John D. Wood and Reiff, Diner and Co.

In Amsterdam, Centre Hotels (Cranston) Ltd, are adding a fourth hotel to their others in the city. Four eighteenth-century houses overlooking the Singel Canal, with a building of slightly later date at the rear, will form the façades of a hotel with 110 bedrooms. To be known as the Amster Centre, it is due to open about the middle of next year.

In the industrial sector, Cofield Industrial Estates have let the first unit, one of 14,300 sq ft, on their industrial and warehousing estate at Nottingham. The first phase, which is coming up to completion, provides units from 6,380 sq ft up to 14,300 sq ft. The total scheme, costing about £5m, on a site of about 34 acres and ultimately will provide more than 700,000 sq ft of accommodation. Letting is through George Hallam and Sons and Weatherall Green and Smith.

In Peterborough, Leigh Developments have begun the second phase of their warehousing scheme on the Old Tannery site at Fengate, adjacent to the development corporation's industrial estate. The first phase, with a total of 31,000 sq ft in units from 5,850 sq ft is to be completed by the end of next month. The second phase, which will add about 16,500 sq ft of warehousing and ancillary offices, should be ready by next March. The architects for the scheme are Fitzroy Robinson and Partners and the joint letting agents are Healey and Baker and Norman Wright and Partners.

Gerald Ely



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1,600 sq. ft. excellent situation, 2nd floor, 1st floor, 2nd floor, 23 month lease, minimal premium.

Offices Premises are our speciality
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1,350 sq. ft. 1st & 2nd floors. Rent £1,250 p.a. New lease for sale.

GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.1
1,125 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,000 p.a. 25 years lease.

SOHO SQUARE, W.1
1,500 sq. ft. 1st floor office 5th floor. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.1 (close)
2,500 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,500 p.a. 25 years lease.

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1,500 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

EXCEL HOUSE, 1st floor Berkeley St.
1,500 sq. ft. 1st floor office 5th floor. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

OFFICES TO LET, London and Home Counties
1,500 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

SHARE AN IMPRESSIVE outstanding office in central London, suitable for a variety of uses.

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1,500 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

MARGARET ST., W.1
1,500 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

ST. JAMES'S PLACE, W.1
1,500 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

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1,500 sq. ft. 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Rent £1,200 p.a. 25 years lease.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES
LINCOLN
HOUSE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN MUCH SOUGHT-AFTER UP HILL RESIDENTIAL AREA NEAR CATHEDRAL

HENLEY-ON-THAMES
DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE WITH ADJOINING COTTAGE, beautiful garden. In cul-de-sac within walking distance of Phyllis Court and town centre.

LONDON FLATS
LUXURIOUS MAISONNETTE HYDE PARK, W2
Beautifully fitted and furnished to a very high standard.

EAST SUFFOLK
Superbly graded 10th century farmhouse with open fireplaces, large garden and 100 acre estate.

19 MILES FROM IPSWICH
5 miles Debenham, 5 miles Olsa Stein line station, Newmarket.

WEST SUSSEX
IDEAL FAMILY SEASIDE HOME
3 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

LINCOLN COUNTRY COTTAGE
12 miles North Lincoln, ideally situated for country life.

DULWICH WOOD PARK
City rail 15 mins. Luxury 2 bedroom, 2 bath, 2nd floor.

COUNTRY FLATS
BEFORE PARK, W.14
3 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN
KENSINGTON, W.14
Modern luxury new-build town house in Kensington.

WIMPOLE ST. (N.R.)
3 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

RICHMOND PARK VIEWS
15 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX
15 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

SUFFOLK
15 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

PUTNEY ROYALTY
15 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

WENTWORTH
15 mins. beach and village shops, 60 mins. Victoria.

PROPERTY TO LET
WEST SUSSEX
Beautifully enhanced thatched cottage, 1970s, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

PROPERTY WANTED
DOMESTIC FAMILY, one child, looking for a property in the London area.

GERMAN
Intelligent young woman with excellent typing skills, seeking a position in a German office.

TELEPHONE SALES
GIRLS
An efficient, helpful telephone saleswoman with 5 years experience.

THE INN FOR ALL SEASONS
An excellent gift of good background to help other similar to run happy Christmas Inn.

BORED, HOUSEBOUND AND ARTICULATE?
If you have a good telephone voice and a good personality, we can help you.

BARRISTERS CHAMBERS,
containing 14 barristers, situated in the heart of the City.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT
National concern requires the help of a mature lady with a good knowledge of books.

INTERVIEWER (female) 24-29, required for a specialist agency.

SPECIAL SPOT FOR PERSONNEL!
Excellent career opening for a young woman with excellent typing skills.

OH, WELL, it's Personal, And it's the heart of the matter.

TALENT FOR COMMUNICATING?
Heads of departments are looking for a young woman with excellent communication skills.

GRADUATES with Secretarial training for temporary office work.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST able to deal with a variety of enquiries.

FOUR DAYS A WEEK, £2,000, as a Receptionist for a busy office.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to work in a unique and exciting environment.

SECRETARIAL
SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Managing Director of a private group requires confidential secretary/personal assistant.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND
Young Secretary/Shorthand Typist is required by small Radio Company.

DIRECTOR'S P.A.
Offered to first-class senior secretary to assist charming Director of International Group.

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Required for Managing Director of International Group.

SECRETARIES FOR SOLICITORS
Secretary for friendly solicitors, 100-110 Strand, W.C.2.

DO NOT MISS THE TIMES RECRUITMENT DOSSIER
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SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST
Experienced, for West End Estate Agents, pleasant office.

PUBLICITY MINDS AT £2,500!
Interesting and responsible position for a first class Publicity Officer.

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Conveyancing, Litigation, Court, Probate, Company and Commercial Law.

EXECUTIVE PERSONAL SECRETARY
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Please apply personally, English and good German essential.

P.A. WITH PERHAPS SOME GERMAN!
Senior Director of estate agents in the City, business, 25 years experience.

GIRL WITH LOADS OF PERSONALITY, enthusiasm and initiative to work with an account manager.

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY
20-25 with English shorthand required for an international company.

CHOOSE YOUR BOSS... Choose your boss, Secretaries for a busy office.

BANKING PA 1st Secretary, 25 plus, 10 years experience, excellent salary.

SECRETARIAL
Experience, Intelligence, Competence, Enthusiasm, Personality
Are all attributes which get GRADUATE GIRLS TEMPORARIES the better jobs

Think small!
£2,250 p.a. neg. If you are the sort of girl who likes the atmosphere of a small expanding organization...

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International investment company requires attractive well spoken girl to join small team in elegant offices.

PLAN YOUR FUTURE
Firm of Architects in W.C.2 requires a young woman to join the team as a Secretary.

AUDIO SECRETARY
Required by Sales Director of a leading audio equipment company.

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Team Secretary required in demanding but highly stimulating young practice.

SHADES OF DESIGN TO £2,200!
Lively, ambitious young Secretary required for a busy design firm.

LIKE RESPONSIBILITY AT £2,400?
American-owned company based in London, W.C.2.

PERSONNEL SPY IN TOP CO. TO £2,000 plus benefits for intelligent, initiative, energetic woman.

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AUDIO OR SHORTHAND Secretary £2,500 p.a. 100-110 Strand, W.C.2.

SECRETARY FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR, 100-110 Strand, W.C.2.

ELIZABETH BUREAU for first class permanent positions.

PA/SECRETARY £2,500 +
A good educational background, shorthand and typist experience.

If you have a good educational background, shorthand and typist experience. If you would like to be Secretary to the Editor of The Times Educational Supplement...

Traine Managers/Personnel £3,000 plus
Age 22-28, for permanent position. Excellent career prospects, offering basic salary of £1,800 whilst training.

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"MONDAYS AT M & J"

No solitary confinement in either of these two jobs, but a wonderful opportunity to be the only girl in the company.

11:50am Office for 5 charming... Director of a Financial Advisory Co. in the City. You'll be well educated, attractive and like the idea of working outside the office at well as running it. No shorthand. £3,561 to £2,500.

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PERSONAL SECRETARY FOR HOUSE GOVERNOR OF BROMPTON HOSPITAL

which is a post-graduate teaching hospital specialising in heart and chest diseases. The work is demanding but interesting. Good secretarial skills and the ability to work on her own initiative are fundamental requirements. Single accommodation available. Salary on scale £1,761-£2,121 plus Threshold Allowance. (Pending increase in London Weighings). Further information from the Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

SOLID ROCK required

For small personal sales department... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

VARIETY IN LIVERPOOL ST.

This is a really super job... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

PART-TIME SECRETARY

Experienced lady required for part-time secretarial duties... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

PART-TIME PEOPLE

Secretaries and office people... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

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Super shop in fashion group... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

PERSONNEL ADMIN. Ideal part in W.I. organization for shorthand

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EXECUTIVE P.A./SECRETARY with shorthand

Executive P.A./Secretary... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

LAW THE FOUNDATIONS to a good salary

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SPANISH/ENGLISH Secretary

Spanish/English Secretary... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

European Management Consultants... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

LEGAL SECRETARY required

Legal Secretary... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

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P.A. SECRETARY For Interior Design Office

The successful applicant must have the ability to organise and take on the responsibility of running the design office. Topping ability essential. The right person will have the opportunity of transferring to our Marketing Division doing Sales Reception work on one of the LUXURY CRUISERS SHIPS. Minimum salary £1,900 p.a. according to experience. Please phone or write for an appointment to: PETER HARRIS, PERSONNEL MANAGER, STEINER PRODUCTS LTD., 66 GROVENOR ST., LONDON, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1144

NEWHAM RIGHTS CENTRE

WANTED: a lack of all trades in work in a law/highly competitive environment... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

BRIGHT, ADAPTABLE SECRETARY

In her early 20s required for Director of small P.R. firm in W.I. interesting and varied work. P.R. experience not essential: £2,000. 01-222 4556

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FINANCIAL DIRECTOR of expanding group of companies... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

MONEY MAKER the world's first

Money Maker... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

PRACTICE POSITION for senior girl

Practice Position... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

CAREER GIRL. Secretarial Division

Career Girl... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES - who

Temporary Secretaries... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

PUBLISHING - Part time secretary

Publishing... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

DELAVIA BUREAU offers you

Delavia Bureau... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

EXPERIENCED partner's Secretary

Experienced partner's Secretary... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

BEER OF THE REALM needs

Beer of the Realm... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Insurance Company... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

GET INTO THE DEAR as secretary

Get into the Dear... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

WEST END ART GALLERY requires

West End Art Gallery... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

GRADUATE with some secretarial

Graduate... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

For sale and wanted... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

MOTOR CARS

CHIEFSTAD OF KENSINGTON

NEW MOTORCARS... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

JENSEN

Aug. 1973, new condition. All extras, silver grey, black roof, 5,800 miles. £5,850 Tel: 032 627 660

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1966 BRISTOL 409

1966 Bristol 409... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

RANGE NOVERS at Curzon

Range Novers... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

1974 MARCH Silver Shadow

1974 March Silver Shadow... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

JAGUARS JAGUARS JAGUARS

Jaguars Jaguars Jaguars... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

RANGE ROVER 1971

Range Rover 1971... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

ROVER 3 COUPE 1970

Rover 3 Coupe 1970... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

CITROEN EXPORT. Tax free

Citroen Export... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

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LEX FOR JAGUARS

Lex for Jaguars... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

ALL ROVERS and Land-Rovers

All Rovers and Land-Rovers... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

OFF BROMPTON RD. Large end

Off Brompton Rd... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

FERRIS & DAVIES - One of

Ferris & Davies... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

BOVD & BOVD incorporation

Bovd & Bovd... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE needs

American Executive... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

DICTIONARY LANDLORDS

Dictionary Landlords... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

FLAT SHARING

Flat sharing... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

FLAT SHARING

CANTONERS speaking ACA

Cantoners speaking ACA... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

EXECUTIVE FLAT SHARERS

Executive Flat Sharers... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

STYLISH FLAT SHARERS

Stylish Flat Sharers... P.A. with shorthand to Sales Manager, Export Sales, and help in day-to-day running of the office. Must be a solid rock, reliable, and salary depends on experience. For further details apply to Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP. Tel: 352 8121.

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MARRIAGES
DEATHS

DEATHS

BOOMAN, WILLIAM NEILL, passed...
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DEATHS

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MORRIS, JOHN JOSEPH, passed...

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